

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 157

14 August 1981

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REAGAN COMMENTS IN DEFENSE OF BOMB REPORTED

LD141049 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] President Reagan has spoken in defense of the neutron weapon. His statement was caused by the fact that the American decision to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb on a mass scale was sharply criticized all over the world. Mr Reagan again remembered the so-called Soviet threat to justify his decision.

MEDIA COMMENT ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

IZVESTIYA Raps Decision

PM131534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Very Dangerous Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Washington--U.S. President R. Reagan has made a decision on the full-scale production of neutron bombs. To announce that "Reagan has made a decision on the production of neutron bombs" is not quite accurate. Albeit gradually, the United States has long been creating this infernal weapon for the mass destruction of people. Work on it began as far back as 1958 under President Eisenhower. The first version of a neutron charge was tested at a firing ground in Nevada in the spring of 1963.

The neutron bomb was given legislative legitimacy under President Carter. Back in 1977, appropriations for its production were forced through the back door on the "public works" section of the Department of Energy's budget. Later, in 1978, Carter issued the order to "modernize" the warheads for the Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery shells. The "neutron plague" was intended to be deployed on the Western European NATO members' territory. A powerful wave of protest against this barbaric weapon in Western Europe and throughout the world forced the Carter administration to retreat somewhat. The president announced his decision "to postpone production" of the neutron weapon. In fact, Washington was maneuvering: Instead of the bomb, it limited itself apparently to the creation of its "components" alone.

From the first days of its activity, the Reagan administration has made no secret of the fact that the neutron bomb is one of the Pentagon's favorites. Even before moving into the White House, Reagan, speaking on radio, showered all kinds of praise on the neutron weapon which, in his words, kills the enemy's soldiers but does not blast the surrounding area or destroy villages or towns. This, Reagan said, is the "best weapon of deterrence available to us at a much lower cost...."

Now this weapon is going into production. Anticipating Reagan's decision, the U.S. Congress House of Representatives voted down in May of this year by 293 votes to 88 an amendment which envisaged the suspension of the neutron weapon's production. The Department of Energy was allocated over \$5 billion to "develop, test and produce" neutron bombs.

Finally, before going on vacation in the Santa Ynez Mountains, President Reagan held a National Security Council conference at which neutron bomb production was given the go-ahead. According to press reports, Pentagon chief Weinberger campaigned for it. He was speaking on behalf of the generals who formulated the strategy of waging war simultaneously using conventional, nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons. It is noteworthy that this "strategy" is intended exclusively for Western Europe.

Secretary of State Haig opposed it. This stance by Haig was attributable not by considerations of principle but of tactics. The fact is, Washington is now striving for the deployment in Western Europe of about 600 new cruise and Pershing II missiles. Proceeding from this premise Haig expressed the fear that adding the neutron bombs to them might be "going too far" and might spur on the Western European public's struggle against the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles on European territory. Thus Haig recommended a gradual approach.

But the Pentagon is impatient. As Weinberger arrogantly stated, the Western European countries "cannot have a right of veto in U.S. national defense issues." However, what relation do neutron bombs have to U.S. defense? According to the new plan, it is intended to produce at first 380 neutron warheads for Lance missiles and 800 8-inch shells for the M-110-ag howitzers. These weapons of death are intended for deployment on West European territory. Thus, Weinberger's talk of a "veto" essentially means that the Pentagon intends to deprive the NATO allies of their sovereign rights to look after their own national security which is not threatened by a mythical "Soviet military threat" but by the quite real danger of the U.S. course toward the arms race.

Washington is now "explaining" to its startled allies that Reagan's decision does not apparently envisage the deployment of neutron bombs but only their production and stockpiling exclusively on U.S. territory, moreover. Thus, Washington is, as it were, repeating, in modified form, the previous administration's clumsy diversionary maneuver. The previous administration solemnly swore that it would not produce the bomb but only its "components." The present one is making the bomb from these "components" and also solemnly promising to keep it exclusively in its own depots. But as they say, those who believe that are simpletons.

It is permissible to ask what will happen at the next stage? Washington is now giving the assurance that the deployment of the neutron bombs on a particular Western European country's territory will occur only after consultation with it and that the neutron bombs will be supplied to NATO military bases only "if a crisis emerges in Europe." But in the first place, as practice shows, Washington does not consult with its allies but dictates its will to them and presents them with a fait accompli. You do not have to look far for examples. After all, Reagan's latest decision was taken without any consultations with the West European NATO members. In this context, Washington clumsily tries to justify itself by alleging that "there was not time" for consultations. An explanation, of course, for the weak-minded. Second, it should be taken into account that both the Lance missiles and the corresponding howitzers are already on West European territory. It is true that the former are equipped with nuclear warheads and the latter with conventional artillery shells. But to replace them with neutron bombs presents no difficulty.

The decision to produce the neutron weapon is already, by itself, a very dangerous playing with fire. But it is all the more dangerous since it is taking place against the backdrop of a general development of the arms race and of the preparation for war on which the United States' aggressive imperialist circles are now engaged.

The Soviet Union's stance toward the neutron weapon is absolutely clear and is determined by the general course of our state's peace-loving foreign policy whose aim is the peace and welfare of the peoples. But we shall watch vigilantly over the intrigues of the instigators of war and strengthen the socialist community countries' might. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "If this bomb is created in the West--created against us, which is something no one even conceals--then they must be clearly aware there that the USSR will not remain a passive observer. We will be faced with the need to respond to this challenge for the purpose of ensuring the security of the Soviet people and their allies and friends. Ultimately, all this will elevate the arms race to an even more dangerous level...." Yes, the logic and the dynamics of this problem are such.

Finally, the concluding chord which had a truly symbolic ring: The U.S. National Security Council's decision to begin production of neutron bombs was taken last Thursday, 6 August--on the 36th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima....

Anichkin Calls Bomb 'Threat'

LD131540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 13 Aug 81

[International affairs journalist Oleg Anichkin commentary: "The Neutron Bomb Is a Threat to Peace" from the "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Text] As has already been reported, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to put neutron weapons into full-scale production.

This is the very same weapon whose production President Carter wanted to begin 3 years ago, prior to deploying it in West Europe. A storm of protest from the peoples of the European Continent prevented the then U.S. president from carrying out his wicked scheme. But the present head of the White House is going ahead with it.

The decision on the production of the neutron weapons, alongside the implementation of plans for creating and deploying other forms of nuclear missiles, including medium-range missiles, shows up the far-reaching aggressive schemes of Washington and its political and military strategists. The United States has taken another step in preparation for nuclear war, or more precisely, a nuclear disaster. This decision is in full accord with the American doctrine of limited nuclear war. Neutron weapons will augment and expand the arsenals of U.S. nuclear weapons. If one speaks of the European theater of operations, the neutron weapons--warheads of Lance missiles and nuclear shells for 12 inch guns--will augment the U.S. medium-range delivery system. Those are the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which the U.S. intends to deploy in West Europe according to a NATO decision adopted in 1979.

In brief, the decision of the American administration shows once again that Washington is actively striving to implement the main task which it has set itself: to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union--a total departure from the principles of equality and equal security on which Soviet-American relations have been based in accordance with the existing understandings reached under the previous Republican administration.

What are neutron weapons? Why are they so monstrous and antihuman? They are intended exclusively to kill people, since they have only a radiation effect. This is why these weapons are so monstrous and cannibalistic. Houses, various structures, military equipment, will remain unscathed. Only people will be killed. They will die either at once, or slowly and agonizingly. Washington is now trying to present its decision in such a way as not to arouse widespread protests throughout the world. First, the administration wants to show that the neutron bomb is not a weapon for European theater of operations. Hardly anyone is likely to believe this conclusion of the American militarists. Neutron weapons, by their nature, are intended for use in regions with a high density of population. Senator (Passey), former deputy supreme commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe, warns that neutron weapons are tactical weapons, intended for the complete destruction of Europe and the annihilation of Europeans. Even the American military themselves do not conceal that this is a weapon made for Europe.

Second, it is alleged that the United States does not intend, for the present, to deploy neutron weapons in West Europe but will keep them at home. This argument, if one can even call it such, looks unconvincing. American officials themselves, including the defense secretary, admit that there is no problem in rapidly delivering neutron warheads to Europe in just a few hours.

There are also intensive efforts in the United States to show that neutron weapons are defensive rather than offensive. But nowadays no weapon is exclusively one or the other. It is only the purpose for which it is used that makes it offensive or defensive. All forms of weapons capable of being used in seizing the territory of another country are offensive. From this point of view, neutron weapons are offensive weapons. Besides this, as a result of their being used, it is the defending side which will suffer most, not the attacking side. Therefore this weapon has been thought up for use by an aggressor.

The consequences of the White House's decision could be very serious and dangerous. Another attempt is being made to lower the threshold of nuclear war, to make it more probable and possible for it to be waged. Efforts are being made to teach people to reconcile themselves to the thought of the possibility of such a war, that such a war is normal. After the present generation of neutron weapons, there may follow another and thus a new direction will open up in the nuclear arms race, one which has still greater destructive capability. Furthermore, the intention of the American administration to commence full-scale production of neutron weapons could have a negative effect on the process of negotiations about limiting the arms race.

In connection with the White House's decision, concern is already being expressed by statesmen of many European countries and not only European ones. Protests have been made by statesmen of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. But there are also politicians who would like to make it appear that this is no concern of theirs. Britain, for instance, considers that questions of the production of these weapons are a matter for the United States. They think roughly the same way in Bonn, although they express the hope that the matter will not go as far as the deployment of these weapons on German soil or in West Europe at all. The Italian leadership is not making any direct statements, but noticeable concern is being shown in the attempt to reach an agreed position with the other countries of West Europe.

In general, one could conclude that considerable concern exists about the consequences of the White House's decision. Now, one can hardly fail to ask, what was behind the American leaders' decision to put neutron weapons in full-scale production? This is either a sign of dangerous short-sightedness by political gamblers, failing to take account of the far-reaching consequences of such a step and ignoring the fates of other peoples, or it is a thought-out action, pursuing a specific aim, to intensify the arms race, to try to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. In effect, this decision represents an integral part of the course of the American military of preparing for war using all forms of weapons. This open challenge to world public opinion is meeting with resolute condemnation and rebuff throughout the world.

Decision 'Dangerous Insanity'

LD131358 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 13 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Gennadiy Shishkin: "Dangerous Insanity"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--The ruling circles of the United States are in the grips of dangerous insanity. This is the only way to assess President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons and the motives by which he is guided. The main of them is the unsubstantiated assertion that the neutron bomb is a defensive weapon meant to avert war.

Nothing can be further from truth for the specific feature of the neutron bomb is that it lowers the nuclear threshold and thus makes the use of atomic weapons more probable. The neutron bomb is one of the most horrible varieties of the offensive thermonuclear weapons.

It is in vain that the proponents of this barbarous weapon of mass destruction assert that it will be hitting only soldiers of the enemy while civilian population will get unscathed. Such a "selectiveness" is precluded by the very nature of this weapon for its damage effect includes neutron irradiation of huge areas, humans and everything living existing there causing radiation sickness, malignant growths and genetic disturbances.

Absolutely insane are also the deliberations that the neutron bomb is such a system of nuclear weapons that enhances the "expediency" of its use against military installation. It is asserted that combat characteristics of the neutron weapon are almost ideal, from the view point of "acceptability" of nuclear war. The bomb's inventor Samuel Cowen himself hopes that the bomb's victims will be Europeans and other peoples, but not Americans.

Such a cannibalistic philosophy is extremely dangerous and not the least of all for Americans themselves. Can there be such simpletons among them who would believe that they will be able to sit it out in "fortress America?" It is clear even to a child that in the nuclear age such a "fortress" simply does not exist. The assurances of certain Pentagon "strategists" that nuclear war can be fought according to "rules" and that strictly measured strikes can be dealt at selected military installations are false and unrealistic through and through. The truth is stated not by them but by those authoritative U.S. specialists who warn that the very first use of nuclear weapons, if only of a very small yield, will lead to world war.

The proponents of neutron weapons hope that these weapons will ensure the "decisive technological advantage" of the United States, will strengthen its might and security. But history inexorably shows that so far not one country managed to preserve for long the monopoly on some or other weapons of mass destruction.

There is no doubt that this time, too, the Soviet Union's economy, science and technology will be capable of ensuring the creation of any weapons on which the United States might try to stake. The Soviet Union would not like to participate in the dangerous and senseless race that is carrying the world closer to the brink beyond which the possibility of the effective curbing of this race with the use of agreements based on mutual control might be lost.

Trying to get ahead in the arms race, hoping for victory in nuclear war is dangerous insanity. It is a duty of all realistically-minded people to avert it until it is not too late.

U.S. LEADERSHIP SAID PUSHING WORLD TOWARD WAR

LD131238 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 13 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Nikolay Krasikov: "Prevent the Crime"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug TASS--Today, at a time when millions of people on earth are living their ordinary lives, over their heads hangs the growing threat of a global nuclear missile conflict. Having become accustomed, during the 36 years of peace, to periodical flare-ups and falls in tension, many of them do not notice, and some of them do not want to notice, that the present United States administration ever more vigorously and effectively is pushing mankind to the most terrible war in its history. At the same time it becomes ever more difficult to halt this slide into collective suicide.

There is no need to be a professional politician to draw such a conclusion from a simple comparison of facts. There are plenty of such facts but we use for analysis only those that have become highly topical in the present situation when the smallest spark can create a world conflagration.

Fact Number One: The USSR is prepared--on a reciprocal basis--to reduce or ban any type of mass annihilation weapon. The United States announces the production of the neutron bomb. As if they could retain a monopoly on such a weapon.

Fact Number Two: The USSR proposed that an agreement be reached on establishing a military balance in Europe at a level below the present one. The United States imposes additional arms upon the West European countries, such as the Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. As if, having strengthened the potential of the first strike, they could frighten the USSR to such a degree that it would under threat of war change its form of society and accept world domination by transatlantic corporations.

Fact Number Three: The USSR is in favour of the renunciation of the logic of blocs, in favour of the dissolution of the opposed military-political alignments of powers, in favour of mutually-advantageous business contacts between all states. The United States presses for unilateral strengthening of NATO and is in favour of the extension of the alliance through the inclusion of other countries (specifically, Spain). As if they could attain this aim without sparking off appropriate retaliatory steps by the Warsaw Pact.

Fact Number Four: After many years of negotiations the USSR and the United States agreed to limit their strategic offensive arms by establishing definite common ceilings and to open a new round of talks on the further limitation and reduction of such arms. The United States unilaterally declares this understanding to be invalid and begins another round of the arms race. As if they are able to compel the USSR to watch indifferently in face of the disturbance of the balance of forces in favour of a power which cannot be trusted because it regards treaties it has signed as scraps of paper.

Fact Number Five: The Soviet Union expresses willingness and even proposes that talks be held at any, including summit level, to reduce the threat of war. The United States is in no hurry to accept this proposal and some American figures attach various strings to its acceptance, considering this as some "concession" to the Soviet Union. In doing so they behave as if the maintenance of peace was only a concern of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Indeed, the USSR and its allies want peace. But to safeguard it the desires of the other side are also necessary. So far, we witness the opposite. Emphasis on war is what characterises the policy of Mr Reagan and those who meekly follow him. And if matters continue in this direction, such suicide will become inevitable and very soon at that.

HAIG SPEECH CONTAINS 'STEREOTYPED ALLEGATIONS'

LD132008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington on the speech U.S. Secretary of State Haig gave at the American Bar Association in New Orleans. Much of his speech was devoted to the Reagan administration's approach to Soviet-American relations. He stated that in the nuclear age the USSR and the United States are the mightiest powers and that thus the irreconcilable disagreements between them must not be allowed to lead to a global catastrophe. Having said this, Haig went on to allege that the decade of detente has resulted in military superiority for the USSR and that the buildup in Soviet military potential has gathered momentum owing to a strikingly stable period, marked by prosperity, in Soviet history.

Haig's speech contained the usual collection of stereotyped allegations to which the U.S. administration resorts in order to distort the essence of Soviet foreign policy. He stated in particular that the most persistent complications in American-Soviet relations are allegedly caused by Soviet interference in regional conflicts, heightening tension and blocking the search for peaceful solutions.

Meanwhile, it is enough to analyze specifically the situation in any area of the world to be convinced that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union which is hindering the elimination of the existing hotbeds of tension and which is causing new hotbeds of conflict. It is not the USSR but the United States which has flouted the principles of a comprehensive political settlement in the Near East enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement of 2 October 1977. It is the United States which unilaterally broke off the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean in order to free its hands for a massive buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The interventionist nature of the U.S. policy is shown by the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which is designed for suppressing liberation movements and for armed interference in the affairs of sovereign states in Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America. Is this not shown by the U.S. course with regard to Iran and a number of other Muslim countries? Is it not clear therefore that the calls for restraint with regard to the use of force which were made by Haig should be addressed to the United States itself? In the postwar period alone, according to data from the Brookings Institute, in at least 215 cases the United States has used armed force or the threat of force with regard to other states and peoples.

Haig did not conceal the fact that, according to the calculations of the Reagan administration, achievement of the imperialist aims of U.S. foreign policy should be promoted by an upturn in the nuclear missile and conventional arms race. At the same time he made out that the United States has begun intense preparation of concepts which would precede the resumption of progress at the strategic arms limitation talks. Concerning the prospects for the talks themselves, the secretary of state essentially adopted the position that they should be held on American terms, thus flouting the principle of equality and equal security.

Haig preferred not to mention that the United States is entirely to blame for the fact that Salt II has not been ratified and has not come into force, and he was silent on the latest decision by President Reagan, which is dangerous for the cause of peace, concerning full-scale production of neutron weapons.

As American political observers note, on the whole in Haig's speech an attempt was made to create the impression that in the Reagan administration's policy on Soviet-American relations, alongside the dominant trend toward the arms race and confrontation, there could also exist some kind of more attractive alternative for the Soviet Union. That alternative, however, is conditional upon irrelevant demands for a change in the USSR's policy and is accompanied by threats directed toward the Soviet Union.

In connection with this, the New York TIMES says today: The secretary of state as before lets it be known that if the Russians do not behave better the United States will punish them by striving for military superiority. But this is an illusion. An indisputable equality in strategic weapons exists, from which the need for arms control arises, and here there are only two paths: either equality at a lower level by arrangement or an uncontrolled equality at a much more costly level.

SEROV CITES STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ON TALKS

LD132224 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 13 Aug 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov: "Who Is It That Puts Obstacles to Talks?"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--Speaking in Washington, Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, declared that the present U.S. administration adheres firmly to the idea of opening full-scale talks on the reduction of armaments with the Soviet Union. At the same time, he tried to create the impression that it is the Soviet Union that shows no wish for a serious approach to the talks.

It is quite apparent why Mr Fischer needed to misrepresent the facts. The recent Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World, urging them for honest and equal talks with the aim of preventing a new spiral of the nuclear missile arms race, other constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on various aspects of the problem of disarmament evoked broad response in the world. In these conditions the U.S. administration cannot just brush aside the idea of the talks. So the administration's representatives have to resort to manoeuvring....

Mr Fischer, however, assumed the task he is not up to for how he can convince anyone that Washington is striving for serious talks with the Soviet Union if all actual deeds of the Reagan administration indicate the opposite? It is apparent that those who think about serious and equal talks will not be rejecting all the positive things that have been agreed upon over many years, will not be intentionally heightening tension and taking steps, one after another, that can only aggravate the international situation.

The facts proving this are widely-known. It is precisely the present U.S. administration that actually crossed out the Salt II treaty that was signed in 1979, the treaty whose foundations have been worked out under two Republican administrations. It is precisely the present U.S. administration that assumed a course aimed at frustrating the talks on the Indian Ocean, on general and complete ban of nuclear weapon tests, at blocking the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

And who is it if not Washington that refuses to impose the moratorium on the deployment in Europe of medium-range nuclear missile weapons of NATO countries and the USSR? The U.S. administration continues relying on further spiralling of the arms race, proclaiming the achievement of the military superiority over the Soviet Union for years ahead. The recent decision of President Reagan to start full-scale production of neutron weapons should also be mentioned in this connection.

In the light of all this it is clear who is really to blame for the fact that the most burning problem of our times--the ending of material preparations for war--is far from being solved and quite the opposite is taking place: The world is being egged on to a new spiral of the arms race. It is Washington and NATO and nobody else that bear the responsibility for this.

U.S. SAID STONEWALLING ON EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

PM131551 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "Those Who Are Thwarting Dialogue"]

[Text] Washington has recently furnished the world with plenty of evidence that it is not the least bit interested in expediting talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation, whether it be discussion of the plans to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries or the resumption of strategic weapons limitation talks.

Leading figures in the Reagan administration have been falling over themselves to go on record as saying that an arms buildup is the first priority of U.S. foreign policy, that talks with the Soviet Union cannot start before the end of the year at the earliest and the U.S. Government is not really interested in them at all. President Reagan himself has more than once joined in this chorus. Speaking at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, for example, he said: "The only argument, if such an argument arises at all, is about which weapons we need and which we do not need, not about whether we should hold back on weapons for the sake of talks and agreements."

Not just the Washington rulers' statements but also all their actions completely confirm the conclusion drawn by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar during their meeting in the Crimea on 27 July that talks on the problem of halting and limiting the most important directions of the arms race are being blocked by the United States, while the U.S. administration continues to bank on building up its military potential. From this the participants in the conversation drew the firm conclusion that this whole policy poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

Yet right now the NATO countries' press is singing the praises of a letter sent by Reagan to FRG Chancellor Schmidt the other day. This personal message from one statesman to another immediately became known to 17 West German newspapers. The following day it was doing the rounds of all the West European and U.S. bourgeois press, which depicted it as a major document supposedly testifying to Washington's peace-loving aspirations and its readiness to talk with the Soviet Union. What did it say?

Reagan's message does indeed speak of the U.S. administration's intention of starting talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe before the end of 1981. But there is not one word more. It says nothing about Washington's fundamental attitude toward arms limitation. There is no mention of any intention to hold talks on the basis of equality and with due regard for both sides' security in order to ensure that they help to further normalize the situation; and not so much as a word is said about a desire for an early accord.

Undertaking to hold talks is, of course, positive in itself. But contemporary international relations show in practice that talks of this kind on major issues are sometimes dragged out not just for weeks and months but even for whole years. The reason is generally the Western participants' reluctance to agree to mutually acceptable solutions of contentious issues and insistence on trying to wrest substantial advantages for themselves while at the same time being obviously afraid of appearing to the world as being responsible for preventing possible agreement and of bringing censure on themselves for aiding and abetting the divisions besetting the world.

You do not have to look far for examples. The agenda of the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe was agreed at the preliminary consultations 8 years ago, but to this day this document is the only result of these meetings: There has not been a single jointly agreed point which could be incorporated in the text of any agreement. Clearly afraid that any, even minor agreement at the Vienna talks might have a corresponding political effect, proving that it is possible to reach accords on mutual troop and arms reductions, the Reagan administration is now backtracking even on the positions hitherto held by the U.S. side.

In Madrid last week the meeting of the representatives of the 35 states which participated in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adjourned for 3 months. Designed to help consolidate and develop the process started in the Finnish capital of settling relations between the European countries on the basis of equality, trust and mutually advantageous cooperation, this meeting is now, in the parlance of the weathermen, in the zone of low pressure and squalls brought on by the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. Despite the fact that a great deal of work has been done in Madrid, stumbling blocks created by the U.S. side capable of preventing its successful conclusion remain. Moreover, transatlantic pronouncements in this connection clearly demonstrate that they are looking for an excuse to torpedo the possibility of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as proposed by the Soviet Union.

In whatever sphere of East-West relations you take, Washington's influence is now making itself felt everywhere, a fact which prompted the following remark by (V. Borm), member of the board of the Free Democratic Party, which is part of West Germany's ruling majority: "...The West's position is so entrenched and blinkered that it is no longer able to take into consideration and make allowance for the other side's legitimate concern for its security, which is ultimately damaging to itself." In any case, little desire is being shown in the countries allied to the United States to trust blindly in the promises being made. As the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL writes, "Many people in Europe now feel that the United States is not interested in talks at all."

There is much sound opinion to endorse that view. Washington's reluctance to hold talks on an equal and mutually acceptable basis was, for example, discussed in the FRG Bundestag by Social Democratic Party Deputy K-H Hansen, who pointed out that NATO "has no clear and realistic conception of talks." Right he is, but it plainly has hopes of using talks about talks to "pressure" the Soviet Union. Here one can again cite the pronouncements of President Reagan, who said at the recent Ottawa meeting of the leaders of the seven largest capitalist states: Success in talks with Moscow on arms control will depend on the Soviet Union's "conduct" globally.

In any event even now it is possible to conclude that influential Washington circles would like to turn the impending talks into a process which could last indefinitely. E. Rostow, the new director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in a press interview that it still needs to be made clear "what this treaty should be about for us." In the view of U.S. Secretary of State A Haig, arms control, let alone arms limitation, "must not be the focal point" in U.S. policy. The danger of the U.S. side dragging talks out endlessly is now being pointed out by many representatives of West European public organizations striving to preserve and consolidate the relations which developed as a result of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Nobody on our continent can ignore the present U.S. administration's extremely contemptuous attitude toward existing international treaties and agreements, let alone future talks. To all intents and purposes Washington's actions have called into question a whole range of important international documents signed in the previous decade which have helped to improve the international climate. The fact of the matter is that the U.S. administration would like to have a monopoly on changing previously agreed accords at its own discretion, thereby substituting the law of the jungle for the principles of international law.

The events which have taken place in recent days in connection with the West German Government's decision, forced on them by acute economic and financial problems, to slightly reduce the rate of increase in their military spending in 1982, are a further graphic illustration of these trends in Washington's policy course.

The White House reacted by putting undisguised pressure on the FRG Government. The U.S. ambassador in Bonn was instructed to call on the federal chancellor and to express "dissatisfaction with the line" taken by West Germany. After this, even in the NATO camp grave doubts are surfacing: If that is how they talk to "exemplary Bonn," what can the others expect?

"...Diplomacy," the Parisian newspaper LE MATIN pointed out, clearly addressing its homily to transatlantic figures, "is essentially a game which is not played in isolation and so its rules can only be changed gradually and with your partners' consent." Many countries have been giving Washington similar advice of late.

A final question remains: What was it which, despite his declared aims, made President Reagan promise to start talks in the near future? There can be just one answer--the pressure on the Western countries' policy by the broad people's masses, which are staunch advocates of preventing another upward spiral in the arms race and of returning to the policy of detente.

The mass demonstrations in support of peace characterizing the current climate in West European countries are graphic testimony to the fact that the peoples have no intention of giving reactionary politicians complete control over the cause of peace. As V.I. Lenin put it in his day, "The size of that mass of the population which is a conscious historical figure should increase as people's historical creativity expands and deepens." The current tidal wave of demonstrations against the military policy of the U.S. administration and its allies clearly reflects the intensification of this process. Under pressure from a mass movement the Reagan administration has now been forced to fix a date for the start of nuclear arms limitation talks--which it has previously been unwilling to do. Without doubt the movement of the broad peoples masses will be capable of wringing still greater concessions from the advocates of an aggressive imperialist policy in order to compel them to abandon the practice of blocking the quest for mutually acceptable solutions in the disarmament sphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CARRIES CRITICISM OF U.S. ATTITUDE

A comparison of the item by Yuriy Kornilov entitled "U.S. Attitudes Towards Talks Criticized," which was published on page AA 4 of the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the item published by Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 August under the headline "Maneuvering...." reveals the following differences:

Paragraph one, line 10 reads: ...the question of "preparation of forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe" and "to explain NATO's position on this issue." But is not...

Antepenultimate line reads: ...the same nor does Washington's position require any "explanation," having adopted a policy of upsetting at any price and by any means...

Last line KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...under any excuses. "There are things more important than peace," (A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state); "We must strengthen our positions by means of weapons" (C. Weinberger, Pentagon chief); "The Soviets must be transformed into an isolated island, so that we can possess the rest of the world" (J. Lehman, U.S. Navy secretary)--here are the kind of frankly aggressive postulates which serve as the "basis" of contemporary Washington foreign policy strategy. Here are the kinds of frankly militarist and provocative slogans placed by Washington in opposition to the appeals, imbued with humanism, for peace, trust and equitable cooperation emanating from Moscow.

Simultaneously with the...

Paragraph two, line three KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...U.S. administration is "carefully and thoroughly" preparing for talks...

Penultimate line reads: ...wake of the Washington "hawks" policy...

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT JEOPARDIZES TIES WITH FRG

PM131306 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Around the 'Missile Decision'"]

[Text] Despite the calendar, which proclaims that it is vacation time, the political life of the FRG remains eventful and tense. Events are not fitting in with vacation schedules. They continue to swamp the federal citizen, reminding him of the anxieties of the surrounding world and his own concerns. Big politics insistently knocks at the door of the "little man." The noose of high U.S. interest rates is tightening more and more around the neck of the West German economy and the man in the street can feel it himself: Unemployment has reached 1.2 million. At the gas stations not a day passes without a new notice announcing a new price for gasoline.

Everything is becoming dearer--housing and postal rates, food and travel on city transportation. Young people are becoming worried. Now here and now there their rebellious protest is suppressed by the police and with such brutality that the respectable burgher is intimidated. There are discussions about equipping the enforcers of law and order with new "effective" means for dispersing large crowds of people--rubber bullets and CS gas.

There are enough concerns. But however painful the socioeconomic ills clouding the life of the West German, the main thing which above all occupies his mind and troubles his spirit is the fate of peace. It is simply amazing how large international problems have begun to loom in the life of the FRG citizen--detente, the Ostpolitik, disarmament, the world economic situation, the country's energy and raw material needs. People understand that everything personal derives from the chief factor: Mankind must either succeed in maintaining and consolidating peace or it will slide into the abyss of a new war.

NATO's "missile decision" remains the crux of the acute public debate in the FRG. Recently the debate has acquired a second wind, so to speak, especially since the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD). The ordinary FRG citizen has derived from these meetings considerable optimism and confidence, so necessary in the conditions of growing anxiety in the world. He has drawn for himself a comforting conclusion: The tradition of exchanges of opinions between statesmen and politicians of the Soviet Union and the FRG is continuing. Dialogue, so necessary especially in difficult times, is continuing. Willy Brandt's visit, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes, was of benefit. It deserves praise, especially if you consider the tension which has arisen in the world.

Explaining the point of his mission, Brandt himself stressed: We do not want to retreat, we want to begin a new phase of detente. In Moscow the SPD chairman met with full understanding and in turn was able to be persuaded yet again of the Soviet Union's desire to continue its course toward consolidating peace. Willy Brandt returned convinced that the Soviet leadership "honestly wants what it says--the preservation of peace," and that "the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on medium-range weapons is beyond any doubt."

The USSR's clear stance, expounded by L.I. Brezhnev, made a profound impression on the West German public. The Soviet leader's comments on how burning the problems of nuclear missiles are for Europe reached millions of FRG citizens. "I can assure you: The USSR is ready to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles on the European part of the country as soon as talks begin on the heart of the matter. That, of course, is only if the United States tell us that it also will not increase its medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe during the talks."

W. Brandt's trip was the acid test which revealed the real attitude of different FRG figures to the country's vital problems. The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] opposition once again confirmed that it is against any contacts and talks with the Soviet Union. Blinded by anti-Sovietism, the Christian Democratic leaders are ready without hesitation to turn their country into a nuclear testing ground for a new destructive conflict. Evidently they are still counting on taking revenge with the help of foreign Pershings and cruise missiles. A fatal delusion! From the very beginning CSU leader F.-J. Strauss rejected everything which W. Brandt brought back from Moscow.

The reaction of the rightist camp and the press which echoes it is nervous and at times hysterical. Of course, the Moscow talks helped to disperse the patches of artificial fog with which they were trying to obscure FRG citizens' vision. The propaganda dogma about the "accelerating armaments of the Soviets" and the need to compensate for the "gap" by means of new NATO military efforts turned out to be lacking in substance. The cumbersome structure of slander, misinformation and juggling with figures which served to justify the NATO "missile decision" has begun to crack. But what is more important in these conditions is the reaction of FRG official circles.

The Bonn cabinet welcomed the talks in Moscow as "part of East-West dialogue," to which, as was stated, the Federal Government attaches particular significance. Official Bonn came out against the opposition's attempts to create the impression that the SPD chairman is "laying a second track" in West German foreign policy. A government spokesman recalled the words of the Bonn cabinet leaders that W. Brandt's talks with the Soviet leaders benefitted the interests of the FRG and the West as a whole.

You get the impression, however, that the words of approval were uttered with difficulty by the Bonn figures and do not in fact reflect the FRG's real position on the problems of Eurostrategic weapons. As the capital's GENERAL ANZEIGER wrote, on the whole the government reacted coldly to the Soviet proposals and confirmed its loyalty to the NATO decision on "arms upgrading." Bonn once again rejected the idea of a moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles. Being tuned to the Washington wavelength the West German cabinet obviously did not appreciate the significance of the new signals from Moscow.

In essence, complete and unilateral disarmament is being demanded of the USSR. Only the complete dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles will make possible the "zero option"--the abandonment by NATO of the deployment of U.S. nuclear systems, GENERAL ANZEIGER writes. This newspaper is very close to the Foreign Ministry. In this instance it is voicing the viewpoint of the minister himself, H.-D. Genscher, who never tires of appealing to the Soviet Union to dismantle its Eurocontinental defense facilities. Here he makes no mention the American forward-based arsenal moved up close to the Soviet borders and the U.S. submarines, aircraft carriers and bombers cursing near to Soviet shores. If an extra 600 or so U.S. medium-range missiles were deployed in Europe, NATO would obtain an advantage of over 15 percent in nuclear delivery vehicles. Yet not so long ago the FRG leaders acknowledged the Soviet demand to also include the U.S. forward-based facilities in the progress of the talks as "logical" so what happened?

In order to justify this zigzag they resort to allegations about some "Soviet superiority." FRG Defense Minister H. Apel, for example, has maintained that the USSR has...an eightfold advantage in nuclear warheads for medium-range missiles. This juggling with figures convinces hardly anyone in the FRG. On the Rhine, DER SPIEGEL writes, they resort to statistical equilibristics in order to construct a terrifying picture of Soviet superiority and to convince the doubting West Germany of the need for arms upgrading. In this way, the magazine notes ironically, a "gap" emerges in the NATO defenses. The West is depicted as "defenseless" since, it turns out, the correlation of forces is 1:8. All this, DER SPIEGEL concludes, is "blatant manipulation."

Such an authoritative figure as Gen. G. Bastian declares: The Federal Government rejects a moratorium on the pretext that this will allegedly consolidate the Soviet superiority in medium-range facilities. But the point is precisely that this superiority does not exist.... The general stresses that in recent years NATO has repeatedly increased its nuclear arsenal and plans new measures to update it. Nor must Britain's and France's nuclear potential be disregarded.

The game which Washington is playing, not without the participation of its ally on the Rhine has the obvious aim of securing military advantages in Europe for the United States. They still continue to hark on the "dual" nature of the NATO Council decision in December, that is "arms upgrading" and talks, but more to calm an agitated public. It is difficult to shake off the impression that it is intended to continue to build FRG security on the basis of a further buildup, not a reduction, of nuclear arsenals. The press and certain opposition figures are already beginning to gradually push forward the idea that complete rejection of the new missiles is just not possible. The "dual decision" concept, the press explains, exactly translated from the English means a "double-track" decision; that is, talks and "arms upgrading" must proceed in parallel. At the same time the advocates of the NATO "missile decision" are already making convoluted efforts to present the playing with fire which is being undertaken as an act for the good of peace. Without the "dual" decision, they reiterate, the two great powers will not sit down at the negotiating table. The agitation around the new missiles is superfluous, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reassures. Nuclear weapons are more a political than a military means. They serve the preservation of peace.

The psychological preparation of the population for the idea of the inevitability and even necessity of deploying U.S. missiles confirms that circles on the Rhine no longer believe themselves that their chief ally—Washington—intends to hold talks. The deployment of the new American missiles in the FRG and other countries of Western Europe cannot be the subject of talks with Moscow, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Rostow has said. It is clear that the NATO missile decision was a real share for the FRG. Matters are moving toward the unconditional deployment on its territory, as DER SPIEGEL publisher R. Augstein writes, "of small and accurate nuclear missiles which bring war nearer." The new weapons threaten rather than guarantee the defense of the Federal Republic. As for talks, no Federal Government will be able to force the Americans to conduct them in such a way as to achieve real success, the author concludes.

The FRG press presented to the public with great pomp, Reagan's letter to the federal chancellor in which the President promises to begin talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe by the end of the year. Experienced observers at once divined the point of this maneuver: to lessen criticism of NATO's "missile decision" primarily among the ranks of the SPD and to stifle anti-American sentiments in West Germany. The FRG leaders cannot leave out of the reckoning the broad wave of public protest against the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the country. SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG advises not to hurry. The conflict between Bonn and Washington has not been eliminated, the paper writes. Only the progress of talks on European medium-range weapons will show if it is possible to find a common denominator for the interests of the Federal Republic and the United States.

The prospect of the FRG being transformed into a "launchpad for nuclear missiles" deeply alarms the population. It was precisely under public pressure that the West German Government was forced to declare a reduction in military spending in 1982. Defense appropriations will increase not by 3 percent, as was stated at the May NATO Council session, but by only 1.8 percent. But for all this the NATO "missile decision" remains untouched.

The policy of "arms upgrading" contradicts the FRG's security interests. It threatens to seriously cloud its relations with its Eastern neighbors and undermines West Germany's foreign policy positions.

Meanwhile the talks which took place in Moscow during W. Brandt's visit open up real possibilities for solutions which may substantially improve the situation in Europe and clear the way for military detente. "We in the Soviet Union unconditionally advocate peaceful, good-neighborly relations with the FRG," L.I. Brezhnev said. "This is our constant, if you like, strategic course."

It is now Bonn's turn to speak.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS 'STATEMENT' AT VIENNA TALKS

LD132238 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 13 Aug 81

["Who Has Brought the Vienna Talks Into an Impasse?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--"The stalemate of the Vienna talks which is particularly obvious during the latest rounds of the talks shows that the governments of certain NATO countries are prepared, if this suits their purposes, not only to freeze but even to carry into the blind alley any talks, even most important ones", writes the foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

It is pointed out in the article on the results of the 24th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe that the West was delaying the talks even eight years back and now it is even more impudent in its attempts to ask the socialist states to pay a steep price for dubious "constructiveness" of NATO.... The Western diplomats are acting in Vienna in such way for such is the directive from the leading NATO circles.

The reason for this toughening which in a certain sense makes the Western stand at the Vienna talks illogical should be looked for, above all, in the increased aggressiveness of the North Atlantic bloc, in its course at the build-up of military preparations, at achieving superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states. It is no secret that it is precisely in central Europe that the biggest part of the 572 U.S. nuclear missiles Pershing II and Tomahawk medium-range cruise missiles is planned to be deployed.

The socialist countries are conducting the talks in Vienna with utmost patience, with unvariable principledness, without falling for the ruses of those forces in the West that would like to torpedo the talks. The socialist states proceed from the view that the talks can and must achieve concrete results that would create the foundation of military detente in Europe, the NEW TIMES stresses.

U.S. 'MONOPOLIES' BLOCK LAW OF SEA AGREEMENT

PM140750 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article: "If It Is Good for Lockheed..."]

[Text] The meeting of the 10th session of the Law of the Sea Conference resumed in Geneva yesterday. Since 1973 the representatives of over 150 countries at this international forum have been working on drafting a convention to regulate the status of sea regions and determining the rights and duties of states in exploiting the ocean's resources.

The draft document was practically ready at the ninth session. In the forum participants' opinion, it ensures a rational and flexible combination of the interests of littoral states and of the whole international community and creates stable conditions for developing world navigation, fishing, scientific research, seabed minerals extraction and the fight against ocean pollution. At the 10th session, which opened in March in New York, there remained to agree on some very important details and to finalize the wording of the convention's text.

And then, when the diplomats were ready to congratulate one another on concluding the lengthy and difficult work, thunder rumbled from a clear sky. What had happened? On the eve of the 10th round it became known that U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig had instructed G. Aldrich, leader of the U.S. delegation, to obstruct the achievement of a definitive agreement. A few hours later Aldrich and several other leading experts in the U.S. delegation connected with preparing the treaty received notice of dismissal. "The Reagan administration was guided in its actions by the interests of the major corporations, which are striving to prevent the adoption of a convention which regulates the use of the natural wealth of the sea bed," the Chicago TRIBUNE explained.

Many U.S. monopolies intend to plunder other people's mineral wealth. Among them there are Kennecott Copper, U.S. Steel, Standard Oil of Indiana and Lockheed. The latter's example is indicative. The company occupies a leading place on the list of Pentagon contractors. In particular, it produces Orion sea patrol aircraft and Trident missiles for nuclear submarines. The firm is now breaking into the raw materials business. Thus the circle is closed: The Tridents and Orions assembled on Lockheed's assembly lines will stand guard over the profits which Lockheed intends to extract from the sea bed....

Washington's obstructionist stance provoked UN members' indignation. But the White House demonstrated a complete disregard for international public opinion. Consequently the New York talks were blocked. Instead, private companies, without waiting for a convention to be adopted, have been allowed to open up unhindered the sea bed's resources. Furthermore, the United States is deliberately wrecking previous agreements in this sphere. The U.S. Senate has indefinitely postponed ratification of the treaty with Mexico on the demarcation of offshore areas. The reason for this step is evident--oil has been discovered in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Geneva round of the Law of the Sea Conference does not promise any positive results. J. Malone, now heading the U.S. delegation, has stated that the State Department will not finish reviewing its position until next year.

...A U.S. defense secretary, Wilson, once coined the aphorism "what's good for General Motors is good for the United States." Washington has always been guided by this cast-iron rule. Only the names of the monopolies calling the political tune change. Now it is Lockheed's turn.

IZVESTIYA SCORES INCREASED U.S. PRESSURE ON CUBA

PM131346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "International Commentaries": "Rebuffing the Provocateurs"]

[Text] Reports have appeared in the American press to the effect that diplomats in Washington have started elaborating a U.S. policy line on Cuba. The newspapers note that disputes are taking place within the State Department between supporters of a tougher and less tough line. However, the main features of the "new policy" can already be perceived.

The United States is stepping up its economic blockade of Cuba. Washington stops at nothing in its desire to prevent Cuba from obtaining credits from West European and other countries.

Maneuvers by U.S. Armed Forces and its allies are constantly held in the Caribbean, not far from Cuba's shores. American aircraft test the Cubans' nerves by carrying out provocative overflights.

A so-called program for economic aid to a number of countries in the Caribbean and Central America is now being drawn up in Washington on the American Government's instructions. Its purpose, in effect, is to channel those countries into the wake of the U.S. anti-Cuban course.

For many years now the United States has been waging an undeclared war against the island of freedom. This has now become even more active and flagrant. Even the big press in the United States, which can hardly be suspected of entertaining sympathies with Havana, is writing about the systematic, increasingly bold operations by the U.S. CIA and its hirelings against Havana.

There are signs that the CIA is responsible for the epidemics, epizootic diseases and fungal diseases of sugarcane and tobacco noted in Cuba recently. Thus, for instance, an epidemic of the dangerous dengue fever is now widespread on the island, affecting more than 270,000 people. Deaths have occurred. An African plague epizootic has caused substantial harm to the pig population. Speaking in Las Tunas recently Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Ministers, stated: "Knowing the cynicism and dirty methods used by the CIA against our country, we have every reason to suppose that biological weapons are also being used against us."

Recent events show relatively clearly that what is "new" in American policy with respect to Cuba, or rather in pressure on Cuba, is still greater perfidy. In the face of the increased U.S. aggressiveness and hostile activity against Cuba, the people of the island of freedom are increasing their vigilance and combat readiness. They rely on the time-tested solidarity of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

BEIJING'S POLICY SAID AIMES AT WEAKENING ARABS

LD131833 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary: "China Is Against the Islamic Peoples' Liberation Movement"]

[Text] The Chinese leaders speak a great deal about their alleged solidarity with the national liberation movement of the Arab and Islamic peoples. However, the adage says: Honeyed words do not give sweetness to the mouth. (?Their statements) about backing the liberation movement of the Islamic peoples are completely false and hypocritical. The Beirut (?AL-QA'IDAH') has written about this matter and says: The Chinese leadership gambles on the (?renewal of) American military presence in the Middle East. China is giving its attentions to the attempts (?to break up) the unity of the Arab countries and to back the regime of As-Sadat, which has fallen into deep isolation not only in but also outside the Arab world.

The assessment of the policy of one state or another depends not on the statements of its leaders but on their actions. Beijing's actions indicate its hostility to the national liberation movement of the Islamic peoples. This is primarily indicated by the fact of (?intensified) backing by Beijing's leadership for the [words indistinct] and the military-political alliance between Israel and As-Sadat (?primarily) directed at crushing the liberation struggle of the Arab peoples. If Beijing were really concerned about protecting [words indistinct] would have firmly opposed the Israeli aggressions against Lebanon and would have backed with various means the liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. However, the Beijing leadership actually pursues a course of betrayal against the tortured Palestinian people and backs Teli Aviv's expansionist policy. Is this not indicated by the fact of the close rapprochement between China and Israel and of Beijing's backing for the nuclear designs of the Israeli hawks in return for importing a number of types of Israeli weapons to China?

Beijing a long time ago abandoned support for the nationalists in Dhufar and allied itself with the agent regime in Oman against the Arabs, a regime which has turned its country into an Anglo-American military base. The Arab papers more than once have reported Beijing's active participation in the plots against Democratic Yemen. (?Encouragement for) the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, backing the plans of increasing the American military forces in the Arabian Gulf region and the armed struggle on the side of American imperialism against the Afghan people and the subversive activity against Iran are not a complete list of the actions of Beijing's criminal policy in the Middle East. This policy is in complete agreement with the hostile course of American imperialism.

When the matter concerns Beijing's hostility for the national liberation movement of the peoples its policy, in which it pursues hostility for the Soviet Union and spreads falsifications against the Soviet Union, must not be overlooked. The American bourgeois scientist William [name indistinct] has admitted that Beijing is seeking daily to spread lies about Soviet policy in the Middle East with the aim of causing a deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries and of preventing a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In these critical days for the Arabs, the Palestinians, Lebanese, Syrians and many Arabs point out the solid (?support) of the Soviet Union for the Arab national liberation movement.

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has stated: We see in the Soviet Union a faithful friend who has been always by our side in our just struggle against aggression and for the liberation of our territories. We also see in the Soviet Union a source from which the struggling people can derive actual and effective support for their freedoms and independence and against (?repression), exploitation and attempts of dictation.

Beijing is concentrating its efforts to deny the Arab liberation movement this gigantic source and to isolate the Arab peoples from the Soviet Union and to leave them alone in facing imperialism and Zionism. The strategic aim of Beijing's policy is to weaken the Arab states and other Islamic states to impose China's dictation on them as a major power dictates. Of course, the imperialist and Zionist circles are highly appreciative of Beijing's policy directed at combatting the Arab liberation movement.

The Israeli DAVAR has frankly admitted that China acts in the way that the Israeli Government wants. This statement requires no comment. This is a further proof that Beijing in the Middle East pursues a totally hostile course toward the fundamental interests of the Arab and other Islamic peoples.

UNEN CITED ON FATE OF INNER MONGOLIAN POPULATION

PM121043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cruel Oppression"]

[Text] For more than 30 years now the Mongolian population in China have been undergoing a tragedy of national extinction, experiencing all the "charms" of an unprecedentedly cruel policy of forcible assimilation, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The present Chinese leadership, following a great-Han chauvinist policy and violating the Marxist-Leninist principles of resolving the nationalities question, is continuing the Maoist course under cover of demagogic slogans about "eradicating the backwardness of national minorities." The newspaper notes that a characteristic example of Maoist tyranny was the campaign launched in the late fifties of "aid to Inner Mongolia from Chinese manpower." Little more than 15 years passed before, by 1967, there were 10 Chinese for every Mongolian in that autonomous region.

The subsequent reduction in the territory of the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia, accompanied by the transfer of many Mongolian aymags and khoshuns [administrative districts] to Chinese provinces, made it easier for the Maoists to implement a policy of forced marriages between Mongolians and the Chinese section of the population. Whereas in the later forties the vast majority of the population of Inner Mongolia were Mongolians, since the redrawing of borders its area has been halved and the indigenous population, as a result of assimilation measures, has fallen to no more than 10 percent of the whole population of the autonomous region, that is, it has become a national minority.

The so-called "reunification" of the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia within its former administrative and territorial borders was carried out by the Beijing ruling clique in 1979 by no means because of "concern" for the destiny of Mongolians living in China. In essence, by restoring the splintered fragments of Inner Mongolia, crushed between the great-Han millstones, the Chinese leaders have virtually turned the region into a new Chinese province.

The essence of the present Chinese leaders' nationalities policy has undergone no change, UNEN notes.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BORDER TREATY

LD131656 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 13 Aug, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost said in an interview to a TASS correspondent:

As is known, the treaty on the passage of the state frontier between the USSR and Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on June 16 of this year. The treaty delineates the stretch of the state frontier between the two countries from the western shore of Lake Sari Qul to the Povalo-Shveykovgo Peak. This stretch is situated at the junction of state borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the USSR and the PRC. The treaty gives the legal seal to the Soviet-Afghan frontier that has formed historically, is guarded and confirms the principle of inviolability of the frontier between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

There is no need to say that problems related to frontier between two neighbouring sovereign states, such as Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, are a matter of their jurisdiction and have no bearing whatever on the interests of any other country.

But on July 22, a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the PRC made a statement in which he tried to present the Afghan-Soviet treaty as "unlawful" and "invalid", asserting that it refers to a "disputed territory."

It is no secret that over many years the nationalistic and hegemonistic leadership of the PRC has been making territorial claims on neighbouring countries. These claims, stemming from great power chauvinism and expansionist aspirations of the Chinese leaders, are absolutely absurd and have no historic or legal justification. The groundless and provocative statement that was made by the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the PRC cannot but cause lawful indignation of the Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is a gross and open interference in the affairs that relate to sovereign rights of Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rejects decisively this statement and declares that it will have no legal consequences in that part which refers to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

TURKMEN SCIENTISTS RETURN FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD140858 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Summary] Staff members of the desert institute of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences have returned from a scientific expedition to Afghanistan.

During their month stay they studied conditions in the area of the route of the Afghanistan-USSR gas pipeline near the town of Sheberghav. The Afghan specialists were recommended to stabilize the sands by using binding substances, after a method tested in the Karakum.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES SOVIET LEADERS' MESSAGES TO INDIA

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

PM131511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and on our own account allow us to convey to you and to the government and people of friendly India sincere congratulations on the occasion of a noteworthy event in the history of Soviet-Indian relations--the 10th anniversary of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

The conclusion of the treaty marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of ties between our countries and consolidated the basis of Soviet-Indian friendly relations and all-round cooperation. Now it embraces practically all the most important spheres of life of the two countries' peoples. The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are being constantly enriched as a result of meetings and contacts at the highest level.

The past decade has demonstrated most vividly that the Soviet-Indian treaty serves the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation well. It has become an important element in the emerging system of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems. The treaty has been and continues to be an effective instrument and factor for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

We express firm confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India, relations tested by time and cemented by the treaty, will continue to strengthen and develop steadily in the interests of our countries' peoples and in the name of strengthening universal peace and international security.

We sincerely wish you, esteemed Mr President and Mrs Prime Minister, good health, happiness and further success and the great Indian people progress and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

N. Tikhonov

Gromyko Cable to Rao

PM131331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] To his excellency Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Republic of India's minister of foreign affairs.

Accept, Mr Minister, sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation.

The conclusion of the treaty was an outstanding event in the history of relations between our states, which play an important and active role in world affairs. The treaty has drawn even closer together to the USSR and India, whose close friendship and multifaceted cooperation form one of the main pillars of peace on the Asian Continent and of the entire edifice of international security.

The experience of the past decade has convincingly confirmed the vital force of the principles of the Soviet-Indian treaty. Today it is possible to say with complete justification that it has not only given an important boost to the all-round development of the ties between our countries but has also made an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

I wish you, dear Mr Minister, good health, happiness and prosperity and further successes in your work.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

SOVIET CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN OIL INDUSTRY VIEWED

PM131319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report: "A Key Salient: The Development of India's Oil Industry"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 Aug--Work on the construction of India's biggest oil refinery, at Mathura, 160 km from Delhi, is nearing completion. It is being erected with the Soviet Union's assistance. The state commission recently commissioned a pipeline via which crude oil will be delivered to the refinery from the port of Salaya on the country's west coast.

Commenting on this event, the local press notes that with the commissioning of the entire enterprise, capable of refining 6 million tons of oil a year, the total capacity of oil refineries constructed in India with Soviet aid will rise to 16 million tons a year.

This will sharply increase the country's potential for resolving its fuel and energy problems. The Indian press also writes that the national oil industry owes its birth and development to a considerable extent to business contacts with the Soviet Union.

This cooperation began 25 years ago with the arrival of Soviet geologists in India. The first Soviet-Indian agreement on technical assistance in the sphere of the oil industry was concluded in 1960. With the help of Soviet specialists, oilfields were opened up in India in Cambay in 1958, in Anklesvar in 1960, in (Rudrasagar) and Kalol in 1961 and in Sanand, Nawagaom and Lakwa in 1962-64. Soviet geologists working on the scientific oceanographic research ship Akademik Arkhangel'skiy demonstrated the existence of rich oil deposits in the offshore area of the Arabian Sea near Bombay. In all more than 40 oil and gas deposits have been opened up on Indian territory by the joint efforts of Soviet and Indian specialists, and they now yield about 70 percent of all the oil extracted in the country.

The Indian press particularly singles out the comprehensive nature of collaboration with the Soviet Union, which has helped India not only with prospecting for and extracting oil but also with processing it. In the sixties two oil refineries were constructed in India jointly with the USSR--in Barauni and (Koyali).

During the years of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of the oil industry hundreds of Soviet geologists and oilmen have worked in India. Some 400 Indian oil specialists have undergone training at oilfields and refineries in the Soviet Union. Some 8,000 Indians have acquired production skills in the sphere of the oil industry at Soviet-Indian cooperation projects.

The scope of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of the oil industry will be still more significant in the coming years, the ECONOMIC TIMES newspaper writes in this connection. It will grow in accordance with the long-term program for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India signed in 1979 and the agreements concluded as a result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Delhi in December 1980. At present Soviet and Indian specialists are drawing up a technical and economic plan for joint operations in oil and gas prospecting and extraction in India in the period through 1990.

PAKISTAN TO PLAY 'PAWN' ROLE IN U.S. PLANS

PM131525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p. 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "In the Role of Pawn"]

[Text] Islamabad 1 Aug--The progressive Pakistani public is voicing deep concern at Washington's proposed \$3 billion plus economic and military aid package to Pakistan. The local press points out the dangerous ramifications of a deal with Washington involving the loss of national sovereignty. Agha Shahi (Pakistan's minister of foreign affairs--V.B.), the Lahore weekly VIEWPOINT writes, swears that Washington raised no objection to Pakistan's declaration that it is to remain a nonaligned country. It is clear, however, that the White House does nothing for free.

Even leading U.S. commentators, the weekly continues, have no doubt that in return for its generous "gift" Washington would like to use Pakistan as a pawn in its policy of global confrontation with the Soviet Union. The U.S. press openly points out that the United States will only regard the aid to Pakistan as justified if the latter serves U.S. interests and allows its territory to be used to supply weapons to Afghan rebels. Above all, as in the fifties, it must accept U.S. "patronage" while formulating its domestic and foreign policy. Whatever assurances were given across the ocean, the magazine stresses it is plain naivete to expect the United States to respect Pakistan's "nonaligned" status.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI IN USSR ON 'WORKING VISIT'

LD141119 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 14 Aug 81

["Friendly Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Simferopol, 14 Aug, TASS--Today Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politbureau of the PUPP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in the Soviet Union on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on a short working visit.

At the Simferopol Airport they were met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PZPR PLENUM RESOLUTION, KANIA SPEECH REPORTED

LD131628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Aug 81

[By unidentified TASS correspondent in Warsaw]

[Text] PAP has distributed the text of a resolution of the 11 August PZPR Central Committee plenum, which discussed the question of the development of the situation in the country following the ninth party congress. The resolution states that a serious aggravation of the sociopolitical situation has taken place in Poland. The resolution says that the new factors of tension, especially the street demonstrations being organized by extremist sections of Solidarity, are creating a threat to the socialist development of Poland and to the efforts being undertaken to get the country out of the crisis.

The PZPR Central Committee declares with all firmness that the party and people's power will actively oppose antisocialist and counterrevolutionary threats, and calls on all patriotic forces in the country to help restrain the hostile antisocialist actions.

The resolution contains an assessment of the national economic situation. The Central Committee recommends that the government urgently work out a way to stimulate deliveries of agricultural products for the needs of the population and organize supplies of basic goods to the population.

The Central Committee points out the need for decisive opposition to the aggravation of the sociopolitical situation caused by strikes and street demonstrations.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of strengthening the state and public order.

PAP has also issued the text of the concluding speech by Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenum.

In his speech Kania noted that so far efforts to halt negative economic trends have been unsuccessful. If they are not halted, Kania said, Poland's economy will move straight to a catastrophe. We must, he said, cope with these tendencies. It is necessary to mobilize all society for this.

As far as the development of the political situation is concerned, Kania continued, we face the task of saving the nation.

If we do not overcome the trend of present developments, it will inevitably lead to a bloody confrontation. Our party and its Central Committee cannot ignore this truth. We must warn the entire people against this danger. We must do everything possible to prevent it.

During previous strike conflicts the party has done everything possible to prevent such a confrontation. We now face such a danger because of the actions of an adventurist group in the leading circles of Solidarity, for whom striving for confrontation has become a policy. We must halt this process.

This will not be achieved by concessions. The fact must be realized that too many events are occurring which make it clear that this is planned, not spontaneous, activity for counterrevolutionary goals.

The question arises whether this is only the work of a group of people inside the country, who are striving to bring the development of events to confrontation in the hope that this will lead to the downfall of socialism, the defeat of our party and their victory. I believe, and much points to this, that we must consider the development of the situation in Poland in a broader context.

There are forces in the West who hope Poland will play the role of a detonator in the world situation. We must do everything possible to strengthen Poland's international position, above all among our allies, Kania stated.

The speakers from this rostrum have rightly drawn attention to what we always remember, especially in this current difficult period, that is, what would become of our economy were it not for the traditional ties with the Soviet economy. This is practically the only important link operating without interruption, and on it the functioning of the entire national economy of Poland depends.

The situation in the country worries everyone and worries our allies. We are an integral part of the great socialist community. A weak Poland weakens the community. It is in precisely this light that we must regard our international obligations.

In the present difficult situation in which our country finds itself, we express to the fraternal CPSU and personally to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gratitude for their benevolent attitude toward our Polish problems and for the vast economic aid which the Soviet Union is extending to us.

Poland is being described in the West at present not only as a state with a large foreign debt but also as an important element in ensuring the status quo in Europe and a substantial factor of stability and peace on the European Continent. Our obligations also stem from this, Kania said.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

PM131206 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 July in its morning edition carries on page 5 a 2,100-word article by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, under the headline "Inspired by Lofty Goals." Havasi describes the trends occurring in the Hungarian economy as it makes the transition from the end of the period of extensive development to more intensive development, noting the impact of world economic conditions upon the Hungarian economy which is oriented toward the foreign market. Havasi outlines current economic tasks arising from the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, and notes the significance of Hungary's membership of CEMA. He ends by stressing that the positive trends in the Hungarian economy noted in 1979 are persisting and will ensure the successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

ERNST GENRI VIEWS PRUSSIAN REVIVAL IN WEST BERLIN

PM131458 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 5

[Ernst Genri article: "The Shadow of the Prussian"]

[Text] It is reported from West Berlin that on 15 August an exhibition is to open there, under the patronage of the city Senat. Its title--"Prussia." Its aim? To show that old Prussia has not died, and that the decision adopted 34 years ago by the four victorious powers on abolishing the Prussian state was erroneous and should be rescinded.

That is not all. The current year, 1981, has been declared "Prussian year" in West Berlin. A whole campaign is developing: The showing of movies on "Prussian" themes, theater shows, gatherings, lectures, seminars, symposiums. According to German custom, everything is being done thoroughly and scrupulously. T-shirts, matchboxes and children's toys bearing "Prussia" emblems are already being produced. Attempts are being made to interest the population in every way. However, the money for the expenditure comes not from West Berlin's coffers, but from Bonn.

Why all this fuss all of a sudden?

According to a statement by West Berlin's Burgomeister D. Stobbe, the exhibition should make visitors "think about the past, with their sights on Germany's future." Neatly put, but ambiguous. Think about what past? And what future? That is the crux of the matter.

By all appearances the exhibition's organizers want to convince visitors that old Prussia was a kind of exemplary state, virtually the best in the world. For instance, it is pointed out that Prussia embodied the following qualities: a sense of order and discipline, obedience, devotion to duty, bravery, thrift, readiness to make sacrifices. Does this mean that this is all that Prussia contributed to history?

Hardly. Had that been so, history would have to be rewritten. People today, on hearing the word "Prussia," remember something quite different.

The truth is that Prussia was a military-colonialist state which lived from century to century by the occupation of foreign lands and the forcible Germanization of the subjugated population. Is that not what is taught in West Berlin schools? Perhaps not. But it was so.

The master of Prussia was the Junker--a big landowner with an estate east of the Elbe, a long list of ancestors and sons in the army staffs. He was a landowner who recognized nobody and nothing except his own patrimony and the higher authorities, despised the people and looked down on culture. For him, the country's policy was enshrined in the words "blood and iron." Engels wrote about such men: "...every inch a baron, every drop of blood the fruit of 64 equal marriages, every look a challenge."

The challenge was issued to the whole world. In Prussia everything was constantly being done for the next war with some neighbor or other. When, in the latter half of the last century, big industry magnates joined the Junkers as co-owners of the country, the military regime became even stricter. More than 80 percent of the annual regular budget went on military needs. No other state had such a budget. Iron discipline prevailed in the army; the soldier was not recognized as a person. The whole of foreign policy was directed toward the next aggression, whether in the east or west, south or north.

It may be said without exaggeration that this Prussia was, in its day, the most aggressive, most adventurist of all Europe's militarist states. The ruling dynasty, the Hohenzollerns, sought world dominance long before Hitler. The fascist fuehrer was an Austrian, but Nazism can to some extent be regarded as a direct continuation of Prussianism, but with an even crueler face.

Incidentally, it is characteristic that this is energetically denied by the organizers of the West Berlin exhibition. They assert that Prussianism and Hitlerism have nothing in common. That is not true. Suffice it to recall the composition of Hitler's first government, in early 1933, the government under which rampant German fascism began to emerge. A whole group of pureblooded Prussian Junkers sat at the same table as Hitler there; without their support he would never have become reichskanzler. Power was handed over to him by the head of the Prussian military caste, Hindenburg. Has the West German [as published] Senat forgotten that?

Prussianism then worshiped Hitler as its savior from socialism. The staffs of the Nazi Wehrmacht and the offices of Nazi diplomats were full of Prussian landowners. That was the case until the end of the Third Reich, although in its last moments the true Prussians started to flee like rats from a sinking ship. No. Prussianism cannot be dissociated from Hitlerism. Giving an exhibition in honor of that Prussia today means draping the swastika with the black, white and red flag of the old Junker.

I lived in prewar Berlin, and I remember them. A stupid, coarse, indescribably arrogant boor, with or without a monocle, with "schmisse" (scars from wounds in the duels which were compulsory in aristocratic student associations) on the face, with hatred for everything progressive in the heart. The sons and grandsons of these people went over to the SS in their thousands in the thirties.

Rehabilitate Prussianism? Nobody will succeed in that. If the descendants of the Junkers are hoping to whitewash themselves with the help of the West Berlin Senat, they are only confirming that intellectual limitations are hereditary. No exhibition can amend the reputation of the Junkers' Prussia. Another question arises in this connection. Is it only a question of rehabilitating the old Junkers? Why have rightwing circles suddenly started talking so energetically about Prussia and the Prussians? And why is all this being done with Bonn's money and in West Berlin?

The answer is not far to seek. For those circles, the concept of "Prussia" has become a new cover for the concept of "revanche." Everyone knows that centuries ago Prussia was created by its electors and kings by means of occupying age-old Polish land east of the Oder and Neisse. Together with Brandenburg, these lands formed the basis of the Prussian state. That is why speaking of Prussia's greatness and its heritage today means, in effect, advocating a new occupation of Polish lands, that is, revanche. Is not that why the plan arose for the exhibition and the "Prussia year" in West Berlin?

The well-known revanchist historian Prof H.-J. Shoenes wrote back in 1978: "The day will come when German banners will again flutter over Stettin, Breslau, Danzig and Koenigsberg, since only the territorial restoration of Prussia can lead to German unity." So that is the point. There is no doubt about it. The rehabilitation of the old Prussia is necessary to those who dream of restoring the Reich by seizing the socialist German state--the GDR--and western parts of Poland. Hence the fuss at the very gates of the GDR, and not somewhere on the Rhine, where the money is coming from.

This exhibition has nothing in common with historical science or culture. It is a question of a quite definite malicious policy.

But why are its initiators allowed in by the Senat of West Berlin--a city, you would think not designed to be a revanchist center? Or has it occurred to the members of the present rightwing majority in the Senat to compete in this respect with Munich, the headquarters of Strauss, leader of the West German revanchists?

This course hardly accords with the interests of West Berliners who want to live in a normal, peaceful atmosphere. The Junkers' Prussia is dead, and political ghosts have no right to interfere in the affairs of the living.

The more so as there was, after all, another Prussia—not the one which will be advertised at the West Berlin exhibition. There was the bastion of the workers movement which existed on Prussian territory and waged a struggle against the Prussia of the Junkers and militarists.

There was the Prussian capital of Berlin, where in March 1848 an armed people's rising took place which was the signal for a revolutionary upsurge throughout Germany. There was the Prussia where, in 1869, a socialist movement which was the strongest in Europe at the time operated under the leadership of August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Will the exhibition show the birth in Berlin 31 December 1918-1 January 1919 of the Communist Party of Germany? Will portraits of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Ernst Thaelmann be displayed—people who gave their lives for socialism? Yet that is also part of the history of Prussia, but of a different Prussia which cannot be confused with the Prussia of the Junkers and militarists: They are incompatible.

Remembering progressive, people's Prussia does not need resolutions by the West Berlin Senat. As a spiritual and political force, it lives on. Its legacy belongs to the German socialist state—the GDR.

A whole series of further questions could be asked of the exhibition organizers. But is it worth it? It is no secret which direction they are looking in.

The main point is obvious, anyway. Reactionary Prussia, the Prussia of the Junkers, the militarists, the coal and steel kings, cannot justify itself to history, and its disappearance from the map of Europe is quite legitimate. No attempts by the revanchists to don Prussian uniforms will help them.

ECONOMIST VIEWS SPANISH-USSR TRADE LINKS

PM130955 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 27 Jul 81 p 21

[Article by Ye. Lvova, economist of VNIKI: "The USSR and Spain: To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The international trade fair held in June 1981 in Barcelona, in which the Soviet Union took part, provided a new stimulus for the development of mutually advantageous business relations between the USSR and Spain. The interest displayed by Spanish business circles in Soviet products exhibited at the fair once again testified to the fact that the rapid pace of development of Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations has a firm basis. The commodity turnover between the two states which in 1970 amounted to only R13.4 million, reached R403 million last year.

Over 100 different types of goods are involved in Soviet-Spanish trade turnover. Spanish firms and organizations purchase oil, hard coal, peat, ferrous scrap metal, lumber, asbestos, synthetic rubber, chemical products and cultural and everyday goods in the USSR. In recent years deliveries of mining equipment, tractors, metal-cutting machine tools and bearings to the Spanish market have assumed a stable nature and deliveries of automobiles have begun. According to Spanish statistical data, in recent years the USSR has accounted for 11 percent of Spain's total imports of tractors, about 50 percent of its imports of coal combines and entry-driving machines, and 65 percent of mining roof supports. Spanish firms are displaying great interest in the forthcoming commissioning of the south Yakutia coal basin and in possible deliveries of coal from this basin via the USSR's Pacific ports for fueling power plants. The Soviet Union provides services for Spain for the enrichment of raw uranium for Spanish nuclear powerplants.

In its turn, Spain supplies the Soviet Union with rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, steel cable, fittings [armatura], chrome and patent leather, agar, rice, olive oil, almonds, olives, grape honey, citrus fruits and other goods traditionally exported by Spain. The interest of Spanish business circles in the development of economic ties with the Soviet Union can be to a considerable degree attributed to the aggravation of contradictions of the world capitalist market in the seventies and is the consequence of Spain's desire to stimulate business activity and promote increased employment.

The business circles of both countries are discussing the possibilities of transferring to large-scale cooperation including production cooperation. In particular, sectors such as shipbuilding, automotive building, chemical machine building, power and electrical machine building, are being singled out for possible production sharing. Cooperation in deliveries of various units for power installations in both countries and the organization of joint production of diverse electrical equipment are cited as one example of promising Soviet-Spanish technical cooperation in the sphere of the power machine building industry. Using its rich experience of producing welding equipment, the Soviet side could supply the electron-beam apparatus, and Spanish firms, the mechanical parts. Similar technical cooperation, incidentally, is currently being effected between the USSR and France.

Scientific and technical cooperation in spheres such as the production of high-speed looms, the processing of petrochemical products, the production of transport facilities for the conveyance of outsize nondivisible loads, the building and operation of national and international telephone communication lines is being established with a number of Spanish firms ((Dzhumberka), Procimed, Trabosa, Tiosa and certain others). Cooperation in the sphere of concluding license agreements has enjoyed considerable development recently.

A new form of Soviet-Spanish cooperation was the creation in Spain of joint-stock companies with the participation of Soviet foreign trade associations. The Sovispan joint-stock company is currently operating successfully on the Spanish market handling Soviet ships in Spanish ports and likewise the Maderas Rusas--selling timber and paper goods, the (Vitamak)--exporting, importing and servicing industrial equipment and the (Sokimes) trading in chemical goods. They contribute to the strengthening of direct trade relations between the two countries, promote the sale of Soviet goods directly on the Spanish market and also--taking account of Spain's traditional ties with a number of Latin American and African countries--they could promote the sale of Soviet goods on the markets of third countries.

At the same time we cannot fail to note that the state of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Spain as a whole is still a long way from reaching the full potential offered by the two countries.

Obstacles to a more vigorous growth of the volume of Soviet-Spanish trade are being erected as a result of the toughening of trading policy vis-a-vis the USSR and the other socialist countries, which is being carried out by Spain in connection with its possible entry into the Common Market. The importation of a number of Soviet goods is being subjected to quantitative and certain other restrictions and the signing of a long-term agreement on industrial, scientific and technical cooperation is being delayed.

The real potential of the economies of the USSR and Spain prompts the need to maintain a high growth rate for Soviet-Spanish commodity turnover for the mutual and long-term advantage of both sides. And this is understood by many representatives of Spanish business circles. As Jorge R. Alonso, commercial counselor at the Spanish Embassy in the USSR, noted in one of his recent speeches, Spain's businessmen will continue to count precisely upon a stable growth of Soviet-Spanish commodity exchange and on an expansion of the list of goods and of the forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

ARABIC-LANGUAGE COMMENTARY CRITICIZES AS-SADAT

LD140304 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary: "An Unforgettable Lesson"]

[Text] The latest visit of Egyptian President as-Sadat to Washington is further proof of what abandoning principles and ignoring historical and current facts lead to in politics. After the meetings with President Reagan, the Egyptian president said that he is fully satisfied with his talks in Washington and that Egypt's policy in the Middle East does not differ at all from the American policy in the Middle East. What does this indicate?

It is very well-known that the American policy in the Middle East is of an imperialist character. It is very clearly confronting the cause of freedom and independence, and it is confronting the national and vital interests of the peoples and states of this region. Hence, President as-Sadat's policy is one that is subservient to the American policy. This fact needs no elucidation. It should be mentioned that As-Sadat used to affirm to the Egyptian people, to all of the Arabs and to the entire world that Egypt's policy will remain firm, just as in the day of 'Abd an-Nasir. As-Sadat used to affirm this at the time when he sacrificed the cordial Soviet-Egyptian relations and followed the path of hostility toward the Soviet Union in order to placate the United States.

Facts have confirmed that hostility toward the Soviet Union was the first result, but not the only result, of rapprochement with the United States. Major changes in internal policy followed; they finally ended in abandoning the course aimed at ensuring Egypt's sovereign development and the course aimed at achieving deep economic and social reforms in the country--reforms which used to be made during 'Abd an-Nasir's time in the broad interest of the Egyptian people. This is precisely what the United States had asked for.

A short while later, As-Sadat headed toward separate collusion with Israel, again to placate the United States. He betrayed the just cause of the Palestinians and other Arab victims of the aggression. He then took up a hostile posture toward Afghanistan. Such a posture was also taken by the Egyptian regime toward the Iranian revolution, also to placate Washington. Egypt now has become the refuge for the officials of the former shah and for the American agents who are sent to Iran to carry out subversive acts and acts of terrorism, sabotage and murder.

As-Sadat's regime supports Pinochet's bloody regime in Chile. It has secret relations with the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, let alone with the present Israeli rulers headed by the international terrorist Menahem Begin, who is called by the Egyptian president nothing but my dear friend. He is getting closer and closer to the Zionists.

This path of the Egyptian president started with hostility to the Soviet Union and the attempts to slander the Soviet Union's policy in order to placate the United States. This is done with the knowledge that the Soviet Union constantly stands by the side of the people's national liberation movements and stands against imperialism and all forms of injustice and exploitation. Now As-Sadat's regime is in one trench with the enemies of the Arabs, the Iranians, the Afghans, the Chileans and many other people who are facing aggression and the plots of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces. This is not surprising because, by this alliance with the United States, As-Sadat's regime is not only facing the Soviet Union, but all the forces of liberation--the forces of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

There is a simple fact. In contrast with the United States, which stands against the cause of the people's freedom and encroaches against their rights and interests, the Soviet Union stands by the side of these people; it is in one trench with them.

This fact is understood by the overwhelming majority of Middle East statesmen and social figures. Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, pointed out that the Arab people thank the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the effective activities in supporting their just cause. He went on to say: We know that the Soviet Union is an upright and faithful ally of the Arab people, supporting their just struggle for their rights and their struggle against Israeli aggression. As for Israel's policy, this criminal policy, and these are Chedli Klibi's words, enjoys active backing from the imperialist forces, foremost from the United States, which is concerned with heightening tension in the Middle East.

Going back to the subject connected with President as-Sadat's policy, it can be said that if he takes a stand hostile to the Soviet Union, he will be facing all the forces of peace, freedom and progress. The regime is sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of betraying the interests of his people and the interests of the other people in the Middle East, and he is arousing increasing wrath and anger in them.

RPP COMMENTS ON NEW WAVE OF PERSECUTION IN EGYPT

LD131126 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As-Sadat's regime continues to persecute any elements who oppose his defeatist policies and the disgraceful Camp David agreement. Hundreds of the leaders of opposition groups and activists, particularly members of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party and union and youth leaders, have been arrested.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA said even religious men have recently been persecuted, particularly those who dared to criticize As-Sadat's policy. The paper mentioned the names of Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Kishk, imam of the Qa'id Ibrahim Mosque in Alexandria, and Shaykh Mahallawi, who is currently under arrest pending investigation. He is accused of inciting the crowds to demonstrate in protest against the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center--the raid which was strongly condemned in one of his recent speeches.

As-Sadat's policy, which runs counter to nationalist interests, causes displeasure in most sections of Egyptian society. There is increasing opposition in the army, in spite of all the purging campaigns by the regime, which does not even stop short of terrorizing its opponents; an example was the criminal act of terrorism in which, earlier this year, Egyptian Minister of Defense Ahmad Badawi and a large number of army officers were killed. There are several indications that their assassination, by means of an organized helicopter accident, was intended to wipe out the opposition of independent-minded officers and to terrorize young officers from following the same path. The new wave of persecution in Egypt, which involves prominent religious leaders, once again exposes the falsehood of As-Sadat's claim that he guarantees the Egyptians freedom and democracy, and bears witness to the stifling isolation in which As-Sadat's regime finds itself.

JORDANIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP RECEIVED IN KIEV

LD131520 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society has been received in Kiev. During the meeting it was stressed that strong ties have been formed between the communities of the Ukraine and Jordan in the spheres of science, education and culture. The guests from Jordan expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid to the Arab countries in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors, who, with the backing of the United States, have illegally annexed part of the territories of the sovereign Arab states, are carrying out mass attacks on Lebanon and conducting a policy of real genocide against the Palestinian people.

CHILE'S LUIS CORVALAN INTERVIEWED IN UZBEK SSR

GF131927 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 12 August carries an announcer-read report on an interview held with Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, prior to his departure from the Uzbek SSR on 11 August. In reply to a request to express his views regarding President Reagan's decision to begin producing neutron bombs, the report quotes Luis Corvalan as making the following statement: "President Reagan's decision to begin producing neutron weapons constitutes another example of the ruling U.S. circle's policy aimed at rearmament and escalating international tension. President Reagan's recent decision to go ahead with the production of neutron weapons is (?aimed against the interests of the peoples of the world). Therefore, it is essential that the peoples of the world protect their rights and hoist the banner of struggle aimed at safeguarding peace and defusing tension. At this point, I would like to mention the call the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet made to the world's parliaments and peoples to maintain peace on earth. This call has been upheld by the progressive people of the world."

In reply to a question on his views regarding the struggle being waged "against international terrorism, which has been adopted by certain imperialist circles as a state policy," the report quotes Luis Corvalan as follows: "We are quite aware of the [words indistinct] of international terrorism, because we have been suffering under the Pinochet government for the past 8 years. This is because Pinochet has adopted nationwide terrorism [words indistinct] to maintain his rule. Pinochet's military (?administration) came to power by ousting the legal, popular government of President Allende. This was the result of the work of local dark forces and of U.S. imperialism. There is evidence in (?the hands of) U.S. circles that the CIA was responsible for organizing an uprising in Chile. The revolt in Chile has undermined the democratic trend in our country. It has brought death, suffering and pain to the Chilean people. Murderous terrorism is the weapon of imperialism. With the help of this weapon, imperialism is endeavoring to [words indistinct] the peace-loving people and to intimidate and deprive them of their freedom. They are organizing terrorist activities in socialist countries in Latin America as well as in a number of African and Asian countries. Contrary to international opinion, they are endeavoring to use terrorism to suppress struggles to achieve independence from colonial rule."

The report concludes by quoting Luis Corvalan's views regarding his visit to the Uzbek SSR as follows: I will always cherish the memory of my stay in the Uzbek SSR. I have visited Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand. I have visited worksites, factories and industrial farms and have exchanged views with Uzbek workers. I will always cherish the memory of the exchange of views and talks I have had. I have observed the achievements of the Uzbek SSR under socialist sovereignty. I have also observed the efforts of Uzbek individuals aimed at [words indistinct] and at safeguarding international peace."

BRUTENTS LEADS CPSU DELEGATION FOR MEXICO TALKS

PM121553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has arrived here at the invitation of the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party.

The delegation was met by representatives of the Mexican Communist Party leadership.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN CP CONFERENCE

WA131100 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Report on Ukrainian CP Central Committee conference]

[Excerpts] A conference was held on 23 July in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. The state of affairs in sectors of the republic's economy and current tasks to ensure fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development were studied. The speech of V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, was devoted to the tasks of a further strengthening of organizing and political-educational work for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congresses.

A.P. Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom, candidates of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, and also the following obkom first secretaries: I.K. Lutak of the Cherkasskiy, V.N. Taratuta of the Vinnitskiy, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy of the Zaporozhskiy, I.I. Skiba of the Ivano-Frankovskiy, L.I. Palazhchenko of the Volynskiy, B.T. Goncharenko of the Voroshilovgradskiy and F.T. Morgun of the Poltavskiy participated in the discussion of the issue.

An indispensable condition of success is a further improvement in the selection, placement and training of personnel. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and in the conversation with leaders of the republic on 9 May Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a positive evaluation of the Ukrainian party organizations' work with personnel. Much has been done in the republic for the timely strengthening of all sectors with politically mature, competent and enterprising workers with high ideological-moral attributes. It was observed at the conference that we cannot be reconciled even with individual instances of workers incapable of securing fulfillment of the set tasks in the areas assigned to them remaining in their positions. And, of course, it is absolutely impermissible for individual party and soviet authorities to display unscrupulousness in an evaluation of the incorrect actions and abuses or protect even workers who have compromised themselves. A leading position, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is not given once for all. The trust of the party and people must be justified by deeds daily and hourly.

The closest attention of the party, soviet, trade union and management authorities is required by all questions connected with an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions and the work of the entire services sphere. Effective measures must be implemented for the eradication of violations of trading rules which still occur and also embezzlement and manifestations of money-grubbing. It is essential to intensify the struggle against infringements of the law and improve the work of the administrative and inspection authorities.

The conference examined the tasks of a further strengthening of the party ranks, an increase in the efficiency of the primary party organizations and an intensification of their influence on the life and activity of the labor collectives. Meetings are currently being held in the republic's party organizations with the agenda "The personal contribution and personal responsibility of the communists for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas". Questions of an increase in communists' vanguard role in production and in social life should occupy a leading place in the course of the upcoming report and election meetings in the primary party organizations. There was also mention of the need for an improvement in the admission to the party of foremost workers of the leading occupations, stockbreeders, machine operators and also teachers, economic specialists, research workers and students.

It is important to perfect party-political information and enhance its immediacy and quality. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees must, as the CPSU Rules demand, systematically notify the primary party organizations of their work between conferences and receive at plenums and meetings information on the progress of the fulfillment of decisions adopted earlier.

Realization of the big, crucial tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena demand an intensification of our people's ideological and class conditioning and patriotic and international education, their increased political vigilance and a refinement in all political education, particularly at the primary level--the brigade, shift and sector and among the student body and the trainees of tekhnikums, vocational-technical schools and colleges. It is necessary to emphatically rebuff the intrigues of imperialist propaganda and cogently expose the slander of the socialist system and our country.

The interests of the cause demand a constant strengthening of the party organizations' ties to the masses, increased organization and discipline in all areas and the firm and consistent pursuit of the party line and party decisions. This can only be achieved, V.V. Scherbitskiy stressed, in the event of every communist, primarily our leading personnel, performing his duties--each in his place--with a high measure of responsibility, being a relentless exponent of all that is new and progressive and irreconcilably opposing shortcomings and omissions and if each party committee operates energetically and competently always and in all things as an organ of political leadership.

SHCHERBITSKIY DECORATES UKRAINIAN SCIENTISTS

WA131110 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 1

[RATAU report on presentation of awards to Ukrainian scientists]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded a large group of scientists with orders and medals for successes scored in fulfillment of the 10th 5 Year Plan quotas for the development of Soviet science and technology and the introduction of the results of research in the economy.

The high state awards were presented on 23 July by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Among those awarded the Order of Lenin was Hero of Socialist Labor I.N. Frantsevich, head of a department the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Materials Technology. His fundamental research in electrochemistry, the physics of metals and materials technology is well known in our country and overseas and contributed to a large extent to the creation of the powder metallurgy industry in the USSR. The scientist combines fruitful scientific quest with a great deal of scientific-organizational and pedagogical work. His students include 54 candidates and 8 doctors of sciences.

Just as impressive is the contribution to Soviet and world science of Academician P.G. Kostyuk, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences A.A. Bogomolets Institute of Physiology. The author of almost 300 works, including four monographs, he has enriched modern physiology and biophysics with valuable new data and collations which have been applied extensively in practical medicine. His work was also commended with the motherland's highest award.

B.I. Medovar, leader of a department of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O Paton Institute of Arc Welding received his second Order of the Labor Red Banner.

The birth of the technology of electroslag remelting, which has been introduced at almost 600 enterprises of the country and by a number of foreign firms, is rightly connected with the name of this scientist. The cohort of holders of this order was also reinforced by B.P. Aleksandrov, leader of a sector of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, B.A. Movchan, leader of a department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye O. Paton Institute of Arc Welding, V.V. Nemoshkalenko, deputy director of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of the Physics of Metals, and others. A number of comrades was awarded orders of Friendship of the Peoples and the Emblem of Honor.

Awards of the motherland were also presented to a group of higher school workers conferred on them for successes achieved in fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the training of specialists for the economy. The Order of Lenin was received by G.I. Denisenko, rector of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, and the Order of the Labor Red Banner by Ye. P. Verizhenko, rector of the Kiev Automotive-Highways Institute, I.I. Lyashko, prorector of the Kiev State University, and other comrades.

On behalf of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them good health, happiness and new creative accomplishments.

The scientists who received the high awards were also warmly congratulated by Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The recipients of the awards expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of their work and gave the assurance that they would lend all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the cause of communist building and the practical implementation of the magnificent plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH KOMSOMOL SESSION

LD131420 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A ceremonial plenum of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee, attended by the Komsomol aktiv of Alma-Ata city and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast was held today in the Lenin center in Alma-Ata on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the order-bearing Komsomol organization of the republic. Those present in the hall warmly greeted Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau Members Aukhadiyev, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Nazarbayev and Trofimov; Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau Candidate Members Dzhiyenbayev and Shevchenko; Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Musin; USSR Cosmonaut and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Gorbatko, when they appeared in the Presidium of the ceremonial plenum.

The ceremonial plenum was opened by Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee. The floor was given to D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the republic's government and the communists and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, Comrade Kunayev warmly congratulated the participants in the ceremonial plenum on their great day, the 60th anniversary of the republic's Komsomol, and wished them the best successes in the struggle for the cause of the party and people.

The Komsomol organization is now capable of achieving great deeds, Comrade Kunayev said. Life itself shows that its strength lies in party guidance. Our party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself were always deeply concerned and are concerned with youth.

This tradition became especially deeply entrenched during the unforgettable period of the heroic virgin land epic, when during the peaceful struggle for the development of the virgin lands, the people of Kazakhstan marched under the direct leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The militant detachment of the all-union Komsomol, the Order of Lenin-bearing Komsomol organization of Kazakhstan, is growing and reaching manhood with the entire country and republic. Comrade Kunayev presented the Leninist Komsomol Kazakhstan with the memorial Red Banner of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. The lofty award was accepted by Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum participants warmly bid farewell to the group of militants of the republican shock Komsomol construction contingent named after the 60th anniversary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol led by (Parfengin), Leninist Komsomol prize winner, which is leaving for construction projects in (Zayrem), Ekibastuz and Temir-Tau. The leader read the letter of the contingent addressed to the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers and handed it to Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

RSFSR PROSECUTOR CALLS FOR MORE DISCIPLINE

PM131400 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Citizen, Society, Law" a 2,100-word article by RSFSR Prosecutor B. Kravtsov under the heading "Answering for Writeups." Kravtsov calls for the strengthening of state and labor discipline, citing a recent trial in Kursk in connection with false reports submitted by an economic leader to conceal shortcomings and giving other examples of the pernicious effects of violations of state discipline and socialist legality. He notes the value of "combating deviations from legal norms strictly, in a principled and consistent way" and cites positive experience in this sphere in various parts of the RSFSR.

KAZAKH NONFERROUS METALLURGY INDUSTRY REVIEWED

WAI31010 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor P. Lomako, minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the USSR: "Tasks of the 'Basic Guidelines'"]

[Text] New large-scale tasks have been set for the Kazakh SSR's working people in the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Industrial output is to increase 22-25 percent.

As before, Kazakhstan will be one of the country's main regions for the production of nonferrous metals. Some 49 elements of D.I. Mendeleev's Periodic Table are derived from the ores mined by the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises.

The sector has grown into a leading sector of the republic over the 5-year plans. The 10th 5-Year Plan was an important stage in its development. The first stages of the Zhayrem, Zhezkent'skiy and Karagaylinskiy mining-concentrating combines and new ore-mining capacity at the Dzhezkazgan mining-metallurgical and Zyryanovsk lead combines and Krasnooktabrskoye bauxite mine administration were commissioned and production capacity for the treatment of raw material at the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead-zinc combine was expanded in this period. There was a considerable increase in the production of nonferrous and rare-earth metals. The production of high-purity gallium and other new products was organized. The proportion of byproduct obtained thanks to an improvement in the use of the raw material constituted almost one-third of the value of total output.

The constant concern of the party and government for the development of Kazakhstan's nonferrous metallurgy and the creation for its workers of good work and social conditions is manifested primarily in the huge resources allocated for these purposes. In the 11th 5-Year Plan capital investments invested in the development of the sector's enterprises will have increased by a factor of almost 1.5 compared with the resources which were assimilated in the last 5-year period.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress: "We, comrades, are now capable of accomplishing the biggest and most complex tasks. But a seemingly simple and very routine matter--a proprietorial attitude toward public property and an ability to make full and expedient use of everything that we have--becomes the pivot of economic policy. The initiative of the labor collectives and party-mass work should be geared to this. Technical policy, capital investment policy and the system of planned accounting indicators should be geared to this."

It has become an immutable law for us communists to concentrate attention on as yet unsolved questions and tasks whose accomplishment will enable our country to take a new step toward the main goal--the creation of communism's material-technical base. It is from this standpoint that the labor collectives are analyzing and planning the activity of the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises.

Everyone understands that the solution of the big and complex problems confronting our sector is impossible without the extensive introduction in practice of the latest achievements of science and without the constant technical refinement of production. Plan-based work is being performed here in this area. The comprehensive scientific-technical target program "Development of the Technology and Techniques of the Mining and Enrichment of Minerals and Introduction of Continuous-Flow Techniques of Mining Operations by the Open Method" was elaborated with the direct participation of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and confirmed by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan.

In this problem an honorary place is assigned the miners of the Zhayrem mining-concentrating combine, whose job it is to perfect the parameters of continuous-flow techniques in order that we will be able subsequently to transfer their experience to other enterprises of the sector also. The introduction of these techniques will afford an opportunity for a considerable reduction in the need for dump trucks and an increase in labor productivity.

A most important task set the sector by our party is the preferential development of the ore base. Particular attention was also paid to this problem at the 25th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

The geologists worked pretty well in the 10th 5-Year Plan. They opened and prospected on the republic's territory a number of nonferrous and rare-earth metal deposits. As a rule the creation of mining-concentrating combines on the basis thereof takes 10-15 years. Furthermore, the construction of new enterprises in difficult to reach regions requires two to three times more capital investments than the expansion of operating enterprises. This is why at this stage it is very important to uncover and begin the exploitation of new deposits in regions of operating mining enterprises. This applies primarily to the Irtysh, Leninogorsk, Achisay and Balkhash combines, which are insufficiently provided with proven reserves.

To speak of mining work directly, it will be developed not only in Kazakhstan but also throughout the country primarily thanks to the introduction of large-capacity equipment and highly productive mining systems. In underground operations it is planned to increase ore extraction with the use of power-driven equipment and also mining systems with the filling of the worked-out area. In open operations it is essential to expand the application of automotive conveyor and automotive-skip transportation. We should be oriented right now toward the creation of the flow technique of open and underground mining operations. This is the future of mining operations.

Questions of the timely performance of stripping and preparatory operations, primarily at the mines of the Dzhezkazgan and Balkhash combines and also at the Turgay bauxite mine administration, require daily attention. The lag that has currently been allowed to develop in stripping could, if not made up, lead to increasing difficulties in the mining of the ore. It is the duty of the collectives of these enterprises, which are known throughout the country, to put an end to the lag as quickly as possible.

The state of affairs in capital construction and in respect to the introduction of new technological facilities is a cause for concern. Certain of the republic's enterprises failed to secure the commissioning of a number of new technological mining, concentrating and metallurgical facilities in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Concentrating factories at the Zhayrem, Zhezkentskiy and Karagaylinskiy combines were not built. As a result it is necessary to ship the ore hundreds of kilometers for processing at other enterprises. It is essential to adopt the most energetic measures for the speediest commissioning of these facilities.

Among the problems of the development of the Kazakh SSR's nonferrous metallurgy base particular importance is attached to the comprehensive use of minerals. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the report at the 26th party congress the urgency of a solution of this problem, saying: "...The successes of the entire economy will largely depend on the increased efficiency of extractive industry. The path toward this is an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the comprehensive extensive treatment of minerals and the more extensive application of secondary resources." The successes that can be achieved in the solution of this problem are vividly shown by the progressive experience of the collective of the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead-zinc combine.

At this enterprise the comprehensiveness of the use of raw material is in excess of 96 percent, and the value of the byproduct constitutes one-half of the production volume. Involvement of production waste in the processing at enterprises of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast in recent years has afforded an opportunity for a considerable increase in zinc and lead production. The comprehensive use of raw material represents a wide field of activity both for scientists and for industrial workers. This work should be performed in all nonferrous metallurgy conversions.

For the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas it is essential to accelerate the modernization of enterprises, ensure the on-schedule assimilation of planned capacity, remove the disproportions in the construction of mining and treatment shops (the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy copper-chemical combine and the Zhayrem mining-concentrating combine) and pay more attention to all forms of economizing on mineral, material, fuel-energy and labor resources. These tasks demand the precise, coordinated work of the organizations and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy itself and the high activeness of all its workers.

Kazakhstan has many progressive enterprises, shops and brigades whose experience should be conveyed to others without delay, making it the property of the entire sector. The workers of the Pavlodar aluminum plant worked well in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first half of 1981. For the 12th time this enterprise's collective won the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee. For achievement of the highest results in all-union socialist competition in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole the collective of the Pavlodar aluminum plant was presented with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner and Memorial Emblem and entered on the all-union Roll of Honor.

The collectives of Kazakhstan's mine builders also scored big successes. The drift miners' brigade of the Dzhezkazgan shaft-sinking trust headed by experienced brigade leader Ya.T. Perepichka achieved a shaft-sinking speed of 189 meters a month in 1980. This is a record for nonferrous metallurgy.

High work indicators were achieved by the brigade of breakage face miners of the Dzhezkazgan mining-metallurgical combine led by USSR State Prize winner N.I. Makarov. Working with power-driven equipment, it achieved a labor productivity of 61.5 cubic meters of pit substance per man per shift, which is a very high result.

Many progressive brigades are today greeting their professional holiday--Metallurgist's Day--with new victories in work.

Among those marching out in front we can name such people, who are well known in the republic, as Hero of Socialist Labor S.P. Chashchin, leader of a drift miners' brigade of the Glubochanskoye mine-building administration, Kazakh SSR State Prize winner A.T. Dzhanabayev, leader of a Komsomol-youth drillers' brigade of the Akchatau mining-concentrating combine, Kazakh SSR State Prize winner R.M. Gayevoy, leader of the crew of the "Bel-AZ-548" dump truck of the Dzhezkazgan mining-metallurgical combine, Kazakh SSR State Prize winner A.P. Titov, senior convertor of the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead-zinc combine, and many others.

At the end of last year I visited the Leninogorsk complex ore combine's Tishinskiy Mine. I recall a conversation with drift miners' brigade leaders N.P. Bykov, O.K. Davletov and P.S. Shevchenko. I liked their conviction, optimism, understanding of the tasks confronting them and their practical approach to matters.

Both the production collective and the most critical areas of work may be entrusted to such people. It is very important that due attention be paid everywhere, at all the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, to the wealth of experience which is being accumulated in the brigades and to the valuable undertakings and initiatives which are being engendered in them. We are pointed in this direction by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Quotas." The decree emphasizes particularly the role of the brigades and sections in the struggle for an increase in production efficiency and work quality, a strengthening of labor discipline, a reduction in personnel turnover and the inculcation of a communist attitude toward work.

Kazakhstan's nonferrous metallurgy has embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan. The work of its enterprises in the first half of this year is gratifying. The plan quotas were successfully fulfilled. And today, without slackening the pace and having made socialist competition widespread, the collectives of Kazakhstan's nonferrous metallurgy are rightly being congratulated on their professional holiday--Metallurgist's Day. With shock labor they are reinforcing the might and prosperity of their republic and our entire socialist motherland.

INCREASE IN SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE REPORTED

LD131454 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--The USSR's foreign trade in the first half of the current year amounted to 54,400 million roubles, a rise of 18 percent over the corresponding period last year, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

Socialist countries remain the Soviet Union's leading partners in foreign trade. Trade with socialist countries in the first half this year, went up by 16 percent, and amounted to 29 billion roubles.

Business contacts with capitalist countries also developed dynamically. Reciprocal commodity deliveries with that group of countries in the current year increased by almost 18 percent, and amounted to 17,300 million roubles.

Reciprocal deliveries of the Soviet Union and developing countries went up by more than 34 percent. The total trade turnover increased up to 7,800 million roubles.

CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD132326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to lay in fodder, as the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR reported. On 10 August sown and natural grasses were cut for the first time on an area of about 68 million hectares. Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in the south are carrying out secondary cutting, which considerably raises the forage reserves. Laying in of haylage continues; 48,700,000 tons were laid in store, less than last year. Preparation of haylage on farms of a number of oblasts of the Russian Federation, Belorussia, Moldavia, Latvia and Turkmenia are lagging behind. Laying in of succulent fodder is in full swing. Much attention is being paid to laying in combined silage.

RSFSR CSA SUMMARIZES HARVESTING PROGRESS 13 AUG

LD140245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Today we received a routine summary of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of harvesting. It notes that by 10 August grain and leguminous crops had been cut on 47.2 percent of the total sown area in the Russian Federation. Almost 90 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. In the North Caucasus the harvest is nearing completion; 93 percent of the grain crops have been cut. Harvesting is proceeding much more quickly than last year in the central Non-Chernozem Zone. Whereas less than 4 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been cut here by this date last year, this year over 5 million hectares have been cut. This represents 87 percent of the total area sown. Siberia, the very important granary in the east of the Russian Federation, is beginning the harvest. Already 7 percent of grain crops have been cut in Altayskiy Kray. Work is underway to prepare for next year's harvest. Over 65 percent of the area earmarked for winter crops has been plowed. The plan for sowing winter crops for grain and green fodder has been fulfilled by 6.3 percent in the RSFSR.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 AUG

LD140110 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The harvest is gathering pace in Kustanayskaya Oblast. By this morning grain crops consisting mainly of forage crops had been reaped on 250,000 hectares and threshed on 53,000 hectares. Most combines have been equipped with shredders so that all the straw is collected. (0000 GMT)

Grain harvesting has gone quickly in Stavropolskiy Kray in spite of extremely unstable weather and losses have been avoided. Over 2.3 million tons of grain has been handed over already. Most of the wheat is in the strong and valuable category. Farmers have now promised to sell 2 million tons of grain this season, which is 500,000 tons above plan. (0400 GMT)

The farms of the virgin land areas of Orenburgskaya Oblast have begun selling grain to the state. The pace of the harvest is picking up in the grain-growing areas of Kazakhstan and Kustanayskaya Oblast. To date grain has been reaped on an area of 250,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. This year winter crops produced 5-6 quintals per hectare more than spring crops. It is intended to increase the area under winter crops to 1.2 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS EARLY-AUGUST HARVEST PROGRESS

PM131431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Fulfilling the First Commandment"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration Reports, by 3 August grain and pulse crops had been cut on 46.6 million hectares--39 percent of the sown area. Grain crops had been threshed on 42.1 million hectares--90 percent of the area cut. Farms in all the union republics are now harvesting cereals. Reaping is coming to an end in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. The center of harvest work in the RSFSR has shifted to the Volga and Chernozem regions and to Moskovskaya, Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts.

It is hard work gathering in the harvest. It is the task of farmers, procurement workers and collectives of transport and trade organizations and processing enterprises to gather everything that has been grown, reliably safeguard it and get every kilogram of produce to the consumer.

One of the most important of the farmer's diverse and urgent concerns is that of fulfilling the first commandment. The dispatch of grain to state reception centers from Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray farms has been organized skillfully. By 3 August Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers had delivered 2.2 million tons of cereals to elevators, and Stavropolskiy Kray farmers--more than 1.8 million tons. The rate of grain dispatch from the threshing floors is increasing daily. Thus, in the period from 25 July through 1 August Kuban farms dispatched almost 600,000 tons of grain. High responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges and a state approach to the matter currently distinguish the work of collectives of many farms in other regions too.

However, the dispatch of produce is not proceeding efficiently and harmoniously everywhere. Thus, despite a considerable increase in the grain threshed, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast farms, starting in the third 5-day period of July, considerably reduced the rate of grain delivery. In Novomoskovskiy Rayon, for example, 109,000 tons of grain, or 25 quintals per hectare, had been threshed by 29 July, but only 15,400 tons had been sold to the state--which is approximately 18 percent of the purchases plan and 14 percent of the amount threshed.

There is a similar picture on Ulyanovskaya Oblast farms. By 1 August they had sent only 4,500 tons of grain to reception centers, although approximately 500,000 tons had been gathered. While holding up grain sales to the state, some kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast are at the same time traveling the path of grain wastage. For example, workers on Baryshskiy Rayon's Zhivaykovskiy Sovkhoz have been feeding new-crop peas to hogs in unground form by scattering them on the ground. Meanwhile, the sovkhos had not sold the state a single ton of this crop by the day the check was made. Having threshed 8,000 tons of grain, by 28 July Baryshskiy Rayon as a whole had not yet begun dispatching it to the reception centers.

Instances of sluggishness in fulfilling the first commandment and of an unthrifty attitude to field produce can also be seen in a number of other places. Thus, certain farms in Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts are carrying out grain procurements listlessly. By 29 July almost all the threshed grain on the Peremoga Kolkhoz in Sumskaya Oblast's Konotopskiy Rayon--and there is more than 4,000 tons of it--was on the threshing floors. Given such an approach to the matter, there is no guarantee that the harvest will be fully preserved and utilized efficiently.

Party, soviet and economic organs must draw appropriate conclusions from such facts and try to ensure that sovkhos and kolkhos leaders and specialists strictly observe state discipline. It is important to deliver the harvest, without loss, to reliable storage places and fully safeguard it. Not a day or hour must be lost in this great, responsible work.

The workdays of the country's vegetable-growing experts are very busy, too. The weather this year favors the cultivation of many crops on irrigated land. More than 700,000 hectares of vegetables out of 1.2 million on sovkhoses and kolkhoses are sited on irrigated land. Many teams are making skillful use of improved land and trying to get high returns from it. A number of farms, however, do not treat this important matter with proper responsibility. In the Mordovskaya ASSR, for example, more than 40 percent of the vegetables occupying irrigated land have not been watered once this year. In the Chuvashskaya ASSR 1 hectare in 10 also has not received a drop of moisture. Largely owing to bad watering of plantations, there has been a big shortfall in vegetable production on farms in Kuybyshevskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. Purchases of this produce are proceeding at a lower rate there than last year.

Special efficiency is now demanded of collectives of procurement and transportation organizations and processing enterprises as regards utilizing everything that has been grown on the plantations.

Consumer cooperative workers must do a great deal better to supply Soviet people with the products of orchards and truck gardens. Tsentrosoyuz organizations are faced with purchasing 15 million tons of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and melons. To this end, 30,000 temporary reception and procurement centers are being opened. The corresponding material and technical base has been prepared. The pace of purchases of cucumbers and tomatoes is higher now than last year.

It is the important task of cooperative workers to bring all raw material and food resources to light in good time and make thrifty use of them. This year a lot of so-called substandard but quite good-quality produce will be taken from the fields and truck gardens. Cooperative workers are ready to process 30 percent more of it than last year.

The harvest must be received on a day-to-day basis not only from sovkhoses and kolkhoses. Residents' private plots also provide a great deal. All opportunities for replenishing the country's good balance must be utilized.

Fodder procurement too is continuing along with other important jobs. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 3 August 48.2 million tons of hay, 46 million tons of cured hay, 12 million tons of silage and 4.4 million tons of grass meal had been laid in store. Leaving aside the cured hay, this is considerably more than last year.

Fall sowing is about to begin. Winter crops will occupy more than 40 million hectares throughout the country. The clean fallow area has been extended for them. However, soil preparation is proceeding slowly.

August is a busy time in the countryside. To gather in the harvest without loss, give the motherland more grain and other produce, procure sufficient fodder and create a reliable foundation for the next harvest--these are the farmers' urgent concerns.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON FLOOD REPAIR WORK

LD131912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Report by unidentified correspondent in Khabarovskiy Kray]

[Excerpts] A flood like the present one has not been experienced in all the years of hydrological observations in the Amur basin. The troubles began in early August and the situation remains tense today. Considerable damage has been inflicted on the population, the timber industry, agricultural enterprises and means of communication.

The elements have not broken the will of the people. Tummin, Birakan, (Dzhuanka), Pereyaslovka—the names of these and a number of other built-up areas have become symbols of the great courage of the people of the Far East. Repair work is underway everywhere, in the settlements, hamlets, on roads and railways, although I repeat that the Amur and its tributaries, which have overflowed for dozens of kilometers, have not yet been tamed. A hard battle must still be fought.

This can be felt most strongly in the headquarters of the Kray Emergency Commission for the Struggle Against Natural Calamities. Present here at the moment are Aleksey Nikolayevich Vronskiy, official of one of the departments of the Kray Executive Committee, and Aleksey Kuzmich Yashchenko, representative of the Far East Railway Directorate. To what end are the efforts of the regional headquarters directed?

[Vronskiy] In the main they are directed toward repairing roads and communications with the built-up areas which were cut off from the kray center.

[Question] What functions are performed by a representative of the railways here in the headquarters?

[Yashchenko] It is my function to ensure proper supplies of produce, supplies for rebuilding what is required according to headquarters.

[Question] The road that suffered most was the one linking Komsomolsk with Sovetskaya Gavan. What is the situation there now?

[Yashchenko] I have just returned from Tummin by helicopter. All the people have been evacuated, including a passenger train which stopped near Tummin. All the people have been removed to Vanino by high-altitude helicopters. Rebuilding work is going on around the clock. The chief of highways is leading the work.

[Correspondent] The work of the kray and rayon headquarters is efficient. This eases to a considerable extent the blows of the elements, assures the complete safety of the population and guarantees that the people are provided with first aid and the rebuilding of the damage caused. The battle against the elements in the kray continues.

KALININGRADSKAYA AKTIV DISCUSSES FIELDWORK

LD131350 Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1210 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A conference of Kaliningradskaya Oblast party and economic aktiv has been held to discuss ways and means of speeding up work in the fields, improving its standard and raising the level of party-political leadership of all agricultural campaigns. The report was presented by Loginov, second secretary of Kaliningradskiy Obkom, and a speech was made by First Secretary Kononov.

USTINOV TO OVERSEE BALTIC EXERCISES 4-12 SEP

LD131638 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--Exercises of the land troops and navy of the Armed Forces of the USSR are planned to be held on the territories of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea from September 4 to 12, 1981, under the supervision of Marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR. The exercises are conducted to improve the combat cooperation and interaction of large and small units of the arms and services of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Tactical staffs and large and small units of various services of the Soviet Armed Forces will take part in the exercises.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS HONORED AT CEREMONY

PM121528 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] On 7 August a ceremonial meeting of army and navy servicemen and representatives of the Moscow public dedicated to Construction Worker's Day was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union, S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy; Col Gen. M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.V. Krivoshein, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; S.A. Yermilov, responsible worker of the USSR Committee of People's Control; Col Gen V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Col Gen Engr A.G. Karaoglanov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry State Examination Commission; Col Gen Justice A.G. Gornyy, chief military procurator, and generals, admirals, officers, leading production workers, construction veterans and the representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Tolstykh, comprehensive team leader in Glavmosstroy's Mosstroy-14 trust, Komsomol Central Committee Secretary L.I. Shvetsova, Maj Gen Avn A.G. Nikoleyev, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, and L.A. Grunichev, secretary of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee, delivered greetings to the military builders.

Col Gen V.I. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units' Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting. He noted that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the military builders are faced with crucial tasks. It is necessary to devote more attention to the industrialization and retooling of construction production.

The meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with great enthusiasm.